The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., MARCH 31, 1858. NO. 41.

TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

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TRIAL LIST, APRIL TERM, 1858.

FIRST WEEK.

Nicholas Shaver (who hath survived William Shaver,) vs. Fenna. R. R. Co.	
John Flemming	vs B. X. Blair et al
Thomas Clark's heirs	vs Brison Clark
Hunt. & B. T. R. R. Co.	vs Able Putt
Samuel B. McFeaters	vs Alex. Beers et al
Sterling & Alexander	vs Brachen, Stitt & Co.
John M. Watters	vs David Yarner
Harrison & Couch	vs C. V. M. Pro. Co.
David Caldwell, adm'tor	vs Mich. I. Martin
A. H. Bumbaugh for use	vs C. V. M. P. Co.
Wm. McNite	vs James Clark adm'tor.
John Daugherty	vs Geo. W. Speer
A. Vandevanders heirs	vs John McComb

SECOND WEEK.

Margaret Foster	vs William Foster
I. P. Brock	vs John Savage
Same	vs Same
John Savage	vs Wm. Smith & H. Davis
Geo. W. Wagoner	vs Washington Gaver
Samuel D. Myton	vs Henry Fockler
Clements' heirs	vs John McCandess et al
John Savage	vs James Entriken
William Cummings adm'tor	vs A. Walker
Richard Ramsey	vs Alex. Richardson
Christopher Ozborn	vs P. F. Kessler et al
James Wall	vs Jona. Wall
Philip Spahn	vs Moses Heiner
Christopher Ozborn	vs P. F. Kessler
Bideman & Hayward	vs James Entriken
John Brewster	vs James Entriken
Jno. W. Price	vs Long & Rickets
Jas. Maguire	vs A. S. Harrison

March 17, 1858. D. CALDWELL, Prot'y.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS for a Court of Quarter Sessions to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, the second Monday and 12th day of April, A. D., 1858.

John Anderson, farmer, Juniata.
Lewis Burgans, blacksmith, Huntingdon.
John Black, carpenter, Huntingdon.
Daniel Beck, blacksmith, Barree.
Philip Bolsbaugh, farmer, Porter.
William Clymans, farmer, Dublin.
John Covert, mason, Springfield.
George Dare, clerk, Franklin.
John Garner, jr., farmer, Penn.
Abraham Harnish, farmer, Morris.
George Hallman, blacksmith, West.
Benjamin Hartman, farmer, West.
John Hirst, farmer, Barree.
Jonathan Hardy, farmer, Henderson.
Adam Lightner, farmer, West.
Abraham McCoy, brick-maker, Huntingdon.
David Miller, gentleman, West.
Benjamin Megahan, merchant, Walker.
William Pymin, blacksmith, Cassville.
James Stone, farmer, Union.
David S. Tussey, farmer, Porter,
Lee T. Wilson, farmer, Barree.
William White, farmer, Juniata.
J. W. Yocum, farmer, Juniata.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

John Apsgar, farmer, Union.
Edward Bergle, mason, Morris.
William Buckley, farmer, Shirley.
Gilbert Chaney, J. P., Barree,
Solomon Chilcott, farmer, Tod.
Nicholas Cresswell, gentleman, Alexandria.
Andrew Crotsley, farmer, Penn.
Thomas Duff, merchant, Jackson.
William Davis, merchant, Penn.
Henry Davis, blacksmith, West.
John Ely, merchant, Shirley.
James Ellis, grocer, Penn.
John Flenner, farmer, Henderson.
Nathan Greenland, farmer, Union.
John Grifford, jr., farmer, Shirley.
Augustus K. Green, farmer, Clay.
Frederick Harman, farmer, Cromwell.
Jonathan Hooner, farmer, Cass.
James Henderson, merchant, Cassville.
Samuel Hannah, teacher, Warriorsmark.
Samuel Hamer, laborer, Alexandria.
George Jackson, farmer, Jackson.
William Jackson, farmer, Jackson.
Joseph G. Kemp, farmer, Oneida.
William McWilliams, farmer, Franklin.
Isaac McClain, farmer, Tod.
Samuel J. Marks, carpenter, Franklin.
Elliot McKinstney, farmer, Shirley.
Peter Myers, tailor, Shirley.
John O. Murray, carpenter, Huntingdon.
Samuel McClain, farmer, Cass.
James Miller, saddler, Jackson.
Henry F. Newingham gentleman, Huntingdon.
John B. Ozburn, teacher, Jackson,
Alexander Port, J. P., Huntingdon.
Samuel Pheasant, farmer, Cass.
Samuel Rolston, J. P., Warriorsmark.
Abraham Ramsey, laborer, Springfield.
Samuel H. Shoemaker, sportsman, Huntingdon.
William B. Smith, farmer, Jackson.
A. Jaksoon Stewart, farmer, Franklin.
David Stoner, farmer, Clay.
Nicholas Shaner, farmer, Shirley.
John B. Thompson, farmer, Franklin.
Ephraim Tuompson, farmer, Porter.
Jonathan Wilson, farmer, West.
James Wilson, farmer, Henderson.
William Wagoner, mason, Clay.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

John B. Briggs, farmer, Tell.
John Bumbaugh, sr., gentleman, Huntingdon.
Richard Colegate, blacksmith, Shirley.
John C. Cummings, farmer, Jackson.
James Carman, teacher, Huntingdon.
Nicholas Crum, miller, Tod.
John Dougherty, farmer, Shirley.
Perry O. Etchison, shoemaker, Cromwell.
William Ewing, farmer, Barree.
Isaac Grove, farmer, Perry.
Israel Graflus, Esq., tinner, Alexandria.
Christian Harnish, farmer, Porter.
James K. Hampson, inkeeper, Brady.
Thomas Irwin, farmer, Union.
William Johnston, tanner, Shirleysburg.
Joshua Johns, farmer, Springfield.
Samuel B. McFeeters, farmer, Tell.
Jackson McElroy, farmer, Jackson.
John B. Moreland, teacher, Clay.
Robert McNeal, farmer, Shirley.
John Morrison, farmer, Shirley.
John McComb, farmer, Union.
James S. Oaks, farmer, Jackson.
John Owens, J. P., Warriorsmark.
George Price, farmer, Clay.
John Rhodes, farmer, Henderson.
George Russell, Esq., farmer, Hopewell.
Benjamin Rinker, farmer, Cromwell.
Peter Swoope, gentleman, Huntingdon.
John Smith, of Geo., farmer, Barree,
George Spranker, farmer, Porter.
John L. Travis, farmer, Franklin.
Miller Wallace, carpenter, Brady.
George Wagoner, carpenter, Dublin.
George Walters, machinist, Morris.
Elias B. Wilson, J. P., Cassville.

Huntingdon, March 17, 1858.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 21st day of January, A. D. 1858, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and John Brewster, his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 12th day) of April, next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon the 15th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and the 82d year of American Independence.

GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 21st day of January, 1858, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 19th day) of April, A. D., 1858, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon the 15th March, in the year of our Lord 1858, and the 82d year of American Independence.

GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, March 17, 1857.

Interesting Miscellany.

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS.

The following article from the *Prairie Farmer*, is so full of truth, that, notwithstanding its length, we give it in full:

Few things are so precarious as commercial credit. Men who have borne up under repeated losses of thousands of dollars, have, in the end, gone down before so informidable a thing as a doubt. First a surmise, then a suspicion, next a pressure, at last a protest, followed by a failure—such is the brief history of the downfall of many a dealer in foreign fabrics, whose daughters went forth arrayed in purple and fine linen, and whose house was furnished like unto the palace of a king.

There is a sad look of manly honor and integrity among commercial men. They set up for themselves a strange standard of morality—a combination of punctuality—which must pay a debt the very hour in which it becomes due, and a license which sanctions any business that brings gain, whether by flattering the vanity of women, by gratifying the appetites of men, or by rasping gold from the dry bones of poverty. Almost all merchants and bankers fail to know that their business is very unsafe. Most of them forsee that failure is inevitable; but, instead of bowing at once, they continue to borrow money, try to make a show of wealth by increasing their business, stake the money of others on a desperate cast where success would simply postpone the ruin, miserably fail, and, in their fall, drag down hundreds of honest men who placed implicit confidence in their honor and business capacity. To this method of transacting business there are noble exceptions; but they are distinguished for their singularity.

We never believed that there was, necessarily, more hazard in the mercantile or the banking business than in farming.—Farmers rarely become bankrupt, simply because they keep their expenditures below their incomes, and do not try suddenly to get rich by borrowing money and engaging in hazardous speculations. Suppose a man should attempt to borrow a hundred thousand dollars in order to bet at a horse race or at a faro bank—would any prudent man furnish him with the means? Would any upright man give him money for such a purpose? Gamblers can borrow money only from gamblers or from fools. And if borrowing money to speculate in sugars, for example, be not gambling, by what name shall we call it? The principle is just the same, whether we stake money on the swiftness of a horse, the turning of a card, or the failure of a crop. Suppose a man should borrow money for the ostensible purpose of buying a vast quantity of sugar and awaiting an expected rise in its price, and should, without consulting his creditors, bet the whole sum on a decrease in the next sugar crop—would not the lenders charge him with a violation of faith, a reckless misuse of their money, and appeal to the law for restitution? And yet there would be scarcely a shade of difference between the morality of the two transactions. The one would be like buying the horse to win money on his speed, the other would be simply betting on the race. In truth, the most striking difference between the commercial gambler and the horse jockey gambler, is this—the one cheats scoundrels like himself, the other cheats honest men.—And it is this cheating and overreaching, this unmanly impatience that will not wait for the reward of honest industry, this eagerness for sudden and unmerited wealth, this reckless hazard of borrowed money, which strews all the paths of commercial life with the bleaching bones of bankruptcy, and robs the unsuspecting poor man of his small but well-earned substance.

A young man just liberated from the apprenticeship of a common clerk conceives the idea of becoming immensely rich in a few years, and resolves to open a wholesale store, or perhaps a large banking house.—From his late employers he receives flattering letters of recommendation, just as quick as medicines receive puffs from newspapers; and from his mercantile acquaintances he begs testimonials, just as bad actors beg applause from the galleries of theatres. Armed thus with both sword and shield of the commercial imposter, he obtains credit; borrows money; opens a splendid establishment; employs a dozen dashing clerks; marries a belle who must be attended by a train of liveried menials; rents a first-class house on the most fashionable avenue; receives on deposit the earnings of laborers and seamstresses; drives a splendid span of blood horses; gives dinners, evening parties, and birthday balls, buys box tickets at the theatre; heads the list whenever a complimentary benefit is tendered to a favorite actress; occupies a front pew at church; never offers less than a hundred dollars at a donation party; spends the summer at Newport or Saratoga; announces his intention to visit Paris and London the ensuing spring; borrows, and borrows, and borrows, till he can borrow no more—and then there is a startling rumor that a failure has occurred involving in ruin hundreds of industrious and economical people. The telegraph sends the astonishing intelligence all over the country; editors consult their dictionaries for words to utter their regret and astonishment; commercial men tender their sympathy, and express renewed confidence in the integrity of their unfortunate brother; and the cheated poor again commence their weary journey at the bottom of *their* steep and rugged path of life. The author of all this wasteful extravagance, and all this glittering falsehood, and all this pompous liberality, and all this snobbish admiration, and all this undeserved sympathy, and all this piteously abused confidence, absents himself from public assemblies till the nine days' tempest has blown over, and then comes forth to seek some new field of operation and play the same game over again.

The shivering beggar who steals a web of flannel is promptly arrested and punished.—No sympathizing crowed follows him to the grim entrance of the solitary and dreaded abode of counterfeits, thieves and assassins. No sorrowful paragraph reluctantly tells how, in an evil hour, he committed the unfortunate deed. And yet how small does his offence seem alongside of the enormous crimes of the wicked and reckless vagabond who steals the value of many thousand webs of flannel; who, though he never earned the food of a starveling dog, yet often squandered in a single night's licentious riot more than a whole year's wages of an industrious man; who beggared hundreds of families whose humble dwellings he was not worthy to enter; and who a bankrupt, debtor, yet wasting the substance of others with the most shameful extravagance, and covered all over with the recent stains of treachery, falsehood, fraud and exortion—goes off the stage which he disgraced, not only unpunished, but with the sympathy of most whom he did not rob?

Every principle of honor tells us that no man should peril another when ruin is even probable. He should pause at once, and brave the danger which his own folly has brought upon him. The plain rules of common justice exempt the innocent from the punishment of the guilty. When a man wilfully invites ruin which he might otherwise avert, and treacherously involves unsuspecting men in it, the public conscience must be sin hardened if it does not pronounce him an infamous criminal, and the law which does not treat him as such must lack justice as much as he lacks virtue. Why should a merchant or a banker every day do with impunity what would forever ruin the reputation of a farmer or a mechanic? It is good that disgraces should constantly attend upon bad conduct in a farmer, but why should it not also constantly attend upon bad conduct in a merchant? When a farmer, through extravagance or mismanagement, becomes bankrupt, he is called a swindler and a cheat; but when a merchant, through even worse conduct, fails in business, his bankruptcy is charged to the account of financial embarrassment. How strange that broadcloth or homespun should so change the complexion of crime!

The merchant is constantly exposed to loss by uncurrent bank notes; so is the farmer.—He may be ruined by the reduction in the price of produce; so may the farmer. He may be hard pressed by his creditors; so may the farmer. He may be cheated by his debtors; so may the farmer. He may be reduced to poverty by sickness, by fire, by flood; so may the farmer. On the right hand and on the left, before and behind, he is exposed to evils; and the farmer is exposed to the worst effects of rain and drought, and to the ravages of untimely frosts and destroying insects. After summing up the whole matter, we find that for every danger to which the one is subject, an equal danger besets the other. We insist, therefore, upon the right to try them both by the same standard, and the conduct which, in a farmer would be disgraceful, cannot be overlooked in a merchant. Let business men, as they call themselves, imitate the plain simplicity and the honest prudence of farmers, and there will be an end to the disheartening list of assignments and failures. It is no part of their duty to imitate the manners of the simpering fops of London and Paris, to squander the annual products of a farm at the benefit of a lewd actress, to sleep all day and spend the night amid riot and debauchery, to frequent the assemblies of men bloated with gluttony, dropping with wine, and reeling in obscene dances. No man has a right to spend more money than his ordinarry income; and he who squanders the earnings of others should be set down in the catalogue of thieves. Until the law ceases to make distinctions without a difference, the confiding poor man will hold his bank deposits by the precarious tenure of commercial conscience, and the defaulter will mock at the indignation of public opinion.

Choice of a Business.

Labor is the lot of man in this world. It may be toil of the body, or toil of the mind, or a combination of both; but in one form or another, man mut live by exertion and industry. The number is small of those who are born to property, or who inherit wealth sufficient to raise them abovve the necessity of working for their livelihood. It is, therefore, a subject of important cosideration, in what direction the energies of youth may be turned to the best profit and advantage.—The difficulties attending this inquiry are universally felt, and the choice of a business or profession is at this period a theme of anxious consultation in many a family. The following remarks are offered in the hope that they may assist the deliberations both of young men and of parents in this important matter,

A young man,s calling or occupation in life is determined by a great variety of circumstances. Sometimes there is verry little room for choice. For example, a son may succeed to a business made by the industry or skill of a father; or the assistance of relatives of the patronage of friends may direct to a particular path in life. But we are supposng a youth without any of these special advantages, having his own way to make in the world, and with nothing but his own talents, strength, and industry to depend on. In this case there are many things to be taken into account. There is the bodily health and constitution; there is the mental capacity and and education; there is the natural inclination acquired taste, and other qualifications of a personal kind. It is a fatal mistake when a youth, either by his own choice, or by the advice (we shall not say compulsion) of guardians or parents, enters into an occupation for which he is by nature or by circumstances unfitted. Yet this is a mistake constantly occuring, and attended with miserable consequences. Strength, health, constitution of mind as well as of body, inclination, taste, social position and moral influences, ought all more or less, to be taken into accounnt in determining the choice.

Besides these personal elements in the inquiry, there must be consideration of external circumstances depending on the particular state of society in certain places or times. One branch of manual industry, or one line of intellectual labor, may be subject to competition so excessive, that it would be unwise to enter upon the struggle except with qualifications certain to command success, however much the inclination might be biassed in that direction. In other departments, capital may be necessary, or patronage, or an introduction not dependant on personal merit or exertion. In different parts of the country the chances of obtaining employment vary, and there are some callings that can be carried on the best in certain localities, while others are in demand in every district.—Those who are willing to emigrate to foreign lands, or to the colonies, may trust to qualifications different from what others possess who are resolved to remain at home. All these points we merely hint at in this place to show how much need there is for careful and judicious deliberation before choice is made. Previous' to entering into details, we have a few suggestions to offer, which, are applicable to every case. From inattention to the points to which we are going to refer, much injury through life is sustained.

The choice should not be made too early. Both in town and country the hard requirements of poverty compel many youths of tender years to begin betimes to earn their daily bread. We have nothing to say where the necessity for this exists, and a body of right feeling will gladly submit to toil, or give up prospects that he might have after better schooling, if, by his early exertion, he can make the burden lighter for his parents, and bring his share to the family resources. In some trades, it is also necessary for the apprenticeship to begin early. But where there is no compulsion to remove a youth from home and from school, it is both unwise and unfair to hurry him into the business of life. If a boy is idle, or mischievous, or likely to be spoiled by an indulgent mother, or led into evil by bad companions, the case becomes different; the sooner he is set to work the better. We are supposing now, however, a boy of average abilities and disposition, with will as well as opportunities of improvement, both bodily and mental. It is short-sighted policy to thrust such a boy prematurely into the world to begin to do for himself. The health may be irrecoverably injured by labor beyond the strength in the years of early growth. If there is no risk on that score there is the arrest laid on education at the very time when the mind is most capable of profiting by instruction received. A good schooling is often a fortune in itself, and will increase the chances of success in any walk of life. Parents or guardians ought never to grudge the time given to general education, although the time may be thereby delayed for the special training required for a business or profession. It is true that where the love of knowledge exists, it will be cultivated under any circumstances. But where parents can by thoughtfulness and even by self-denial, extend the education of their children, it is their wisdom as well as their duty to do so. Money and time devoted to this are well laid out. The greatest men have looked back with regret to the years of youth as the season for acquiring knowledge. Sir Walter Scott himself said he would give half his fame for learning which he might have acquired at school. Apart from the special qualifications which give success in certain callings, every one understands the worth of a sensible, well-informed man, and the possession of this character very much depends on the general education previous to entering on a particular business or profession.—Delay is here often not lost, but well-spent time.

Another point we present for their consideration of parents previous to the choice being made. What is the object chiefly in view? If it were merely how to get a livelihood, the question would be much simplified. There are parents perfectly indifferent to the mode in which their children are to make their way in the world, by fair means or foul, honorable or dishonorable. To such we are not addressing ourselves. In lawful and honest pursuits there are still many motives, more or less reputable, by which a choice may be influenced. The two most general considerations, superadded to the expectation of gaining a livelihood, are the acquisitions of wealth and social distinction. Both of these are legitimate objects, and honorable when fairly pursued, and not carried to excess. We have now to view them only as exerting an influence on the choice of a calling. When we here speak of wealth and social distinction, or rank, the terms are only comparative in their use, and we refer to motives at work in every grade of their social system. What one would count poverty, another would regard as opulence; and a station which some look down upon with contempt, is the object of envy and ambition to others. The struggles, the rivalries, the jealousies, and all the passions and follies, as well as the advantages accompanying comparitive wealth and rank, are quite as conspicuous in the humbler as in the higher classes. A real nobleman by birth and feeling would be infinitely amused if he could see the shades of precedence and grades of respectability among people that appear to him all on one common level.

PRUDENCE.—The great end of prudence is to give cheerfulness to those hours which splendor cannot gild, and exclamation cannot exhilarate. Those soft intervals of unbended amusement in which a man shrinks to his natural dimensions, and throws aside his ornaments or disguises which he feels, in privacy to be useless incumbrances, and to lose all effect when they become familiar:—To be happy at home is the ultimate result of all ambition—the end to which every enterprise and labor tends, and of which every desire prompts the prosecution. It is indeed at home that every man must be known, by those who would make a just estimate either of his virtue or felicity; for smiles and embroidery are alike occasianal, and the mind is often dressed for show in painted honor and fictitious benevolence.

☞ "Friends at a pinch"—a pair of tight boots.

A Pelasant Lesson.

One evening as a poor man and his wife with five or six children were sitting at the door of their cottage, one of the children said; "O, father, how poor we are! I do wish a good fairy would come and tell us where we might find a great treasure. I guess I would not sit all day idle any more, and have so little to eat."

No sooner said than done—a beautiful woman, with radiant countenance, stood before them, who said, "Little boy, I heard you wish, and if you will obey my directions, you may find a great treasure." Then turning to the man, she said, "A treasure lies hid in your grounds; if you will seek for it, you *will find*, and may *have it*; it is not three feet from the surface either; *begin to dig to-morrow for it.*" She then went away.

The children clapped their hands for joy, and the man and his wife could hardly credit their ears that they had really heard such a thing, for they were poor indeed. Though the man had a large tract of land, it was uncultivated, yielding nothing, barely sufficient pasturage for a poor cow, which afforded them almost all the sure nourishment they had. They were poor, idle, discontented people, and the children half starved; so to be sure they were glad enough to hear the fairy's words, and could hardly wait till morning to begin to dig.

They were up with the sun; those that could get shovels dug with them, those that could not, worked with their hands. In a few days they had dug a considerable of a place over, and several times they thought they had come to the treasure, but it was only stones; they went on for several weeks, but had not found the treasure.

"One night as they sat at the door the beautiful fairy appeared. "Well," said she, "you havn't found the treasure yet! No matter, dig away, *you'll find it some time or other:* meantime, Mr. Goodman, you must not let these little folks starve: get some corn, throw into that patch you have dug, and have some corn growing. I'll come again by-and-by—dig away, *you'll find the treasure;*" so she went away.

"That's a capital idea" said the father, (Good-man,) "I'll get some corn, and plant there to-morrow."

So he did, and as they dug for the treasure it pleased them to see how soon the corn sprung up, and ripened, and what a crop they had; and the cornstalks made nice food for the cow, too. The mother dug for the treasure, sometimes, and having become accustomed to it, they all accomplished quite a large place in a short time; and soon the good fairy appeared again.

She said, "she knew they had not found the treasure yet, but she was afrid the young children had become tired of digging and she thought they had better go into the woods, and get some wild strawberries, and put into the place they had dug; it was just the place to make strawberries very large, and it would please them; but dig on," said she, "you will *certainly find the treasure yet.*" So the next day the children went and brought home baskets of strawberry roots, and planted a nice bed of them; then they dug away again for the treasure.

One day they dug a terrible hard piece of the land, and had to pull up some old tree-stumps and stones, etc., round a large cherry tree be hind the house, and they were very tired. That night a traveler came that way, and had to stop there over night, they lived so far from any other house. As they had no barn, he tied the horse to this cherrry tree, and gave him his oats out of a bag he had brought on his back. The traveller went away next morning, but in a few days they found the oats the horse had spilled and scattered had sprung up in the nicely dug ground, and they had a little field of oats! This pleased Mr. Goodman very much, and when the good fairy next appeared, he told her of it. "Oh, yes," she said, "it would be a good plan to plant *something* in each place as you dig it." She said the next time she came she would bring seeds for them. So they had another object for which to dig beside the finding of the treasure—to see the things growing.

She was as good as her word, and brought the seeds, and they had dug so well they could plant a great many melons, and other nice things which they never had before in their lives; and the soil was so good, and had been so nicely dug and turned over for the treasure, that the plants grew so rapidly, and ripened so soon, that the next time she came she told them they had better stop digging awhile, just till they could take care of the oats, and strawberries, melons, and other things. They had eaten as much as they wanted of them all the season, and sold some to the nearest houses, and now Mr. Goodman said they would go next week to the nearest market town with the rest.

So they went. The market people said the strawberries were the largest they had ever seen, and their melons brought the highest price; and the mother surprised them all by showing them a cheese she had made from the milk of their cow, which had yielded twice as much, having had better feed. The youngest children had carried each two baskets of strawberries, (the baskets they had made of willow twigs) while the elder ones and their father were loaded with melons, pears, beans, corn, etc.; and when they had sold them and come out of the town on their way home, a happir family never was seen. They all had a handful of money they had earned themselves!

When they got home they sat round a table, and putting all their money upon it sat looking in wonder and joy. They never had seen so much in all their lives before; they were so pleased, they had quite forgotten the treasure they had dug so hard and long for, till the fairy put her head in at the door.

"How beautiful your farm looks!" said she, "and your cherry tree will bear bushels of nice cherries next season, now you have dug away all those stones and stumps from the roots. See how it branches out! And what have you here," looking on the table, "Money! silver! dollars! Ah!" said she, "*Did I not tell you there was a hidden treasure in your ground that you would certainly find, if you dug for it?* This heap of money is the last part of the treasure you have found by digging."

"Look how healthy you have become!—How industrious and useful your children have become—how hopeful and happy you are! Look at your farm now; where there was nothing but stumps and stones before you dug is now a garden and fields! Yes, you have found more than *one treasure*—and now, should you like to know my name? I am called "Industry, or the Poor Man's Fairy." I always know and tell where a treasure is, to all—children even, if they will listen to my voice and words. Adieu, adieu," and she kissed her hand and disappeared, leaving them still looking at *the treasure* they had found.

A Race with a Widow.

Merciful Jehosaphat and big onions, what a time I've had with that widder. We chartered an omnibus for two, on Christmas, and started. Widder, said I, where shall we go to? She blushed, and said she didn't like to say. I told her she must say.

"Well Jehuel, if you insist upon it, and I am to have my choice, I had rather go to church."

What for, widder?" said I.

"Oh, Jehuel how can you ask me?"

"Cause I want to know," said I.

"Well—(blushing redder than beef)—it is such cold weather now, and the nights are so cold, and ——oh, Jehuel, I can't stand it!"

"Oh, pshaw, widder, spit it out; what do you mean."

The widow riled. She biled right over like a quart of milk on the fire, and burst out with—

"If you can't understand me you're a heartless brute, so you are."

"Hold your horses!" said I. "What's all this about! I'm not a brute, nor never was: and if a man called me that I'd boot him, sure."

And then I biled right over, and unbuttoned my coat collar to keep me from bustin' off my buttons. The widder saw I was going to explode, or else collapse my wind pipe, and she flung her arms round my neck, and put her lips to mine, and cooled right down.

"Jehuel, dear!" said she, in an insinuatin' way, and a voice as sweet as a hand organ, "Jehuel, honey I wanted to go to church to get mar—no I can't say it all, you finish the word, Jehuel, sweet."

"What word, marm?"

"Oh, you stupid Jehuel, dear. I mean the word married, love."

"Married widder! said I, did you mean that?"

"Indeed I did Jehuel, love!"

"Look here marm, my name isn't Jehuel Love, nor Jehuel Dear, nor Jehuel Sweet, I'd have you to know. And I won't get married to nobody but one, and you are not the she."

"Oh, pewter pennies, but didn't she rave? She made one dash at me, I dodged, and she went butt up against the upper end of the omnibus. Crack went her comb, and smash went that bran new bonnet that I didn't buy for her, and down she went with her face in the straw. But in a moment she rose again, and made one more dash at me, I dropped—she went over me and butted the door of the omnibus, and out she went—her gaiter boots higher than her head as she struck the pavement.

"Drive on!" I yelled to the driver.

"Woman overboard!" cried a passing sailor.

"Stop that White Coat—breach of promise—reward—Herald—publish," shricked the widder in tone of mortal agony, while tears of blood streamed from her beautiful pug nose.

"Drive on! drive on!" I shouted

"Where to?" asked the driver.

"To the devil—to Harlem—to Macomb's Dam—anywhere, so we escape matrimony and the widder."

"He started, so did the widder, and then we had it up the avenue, the buss having the start of about a hundred yards. Foot to foot the widder gained. Thinks I, Jehuel, you are a goner, I thought it best to lighten ship. So first I hove overboard the straw. Still she gained on me. Then overboard went the cushions. But still she gained.

"More steam driver, for mercy's sake!" I yelled.

"We are going faster than the law allows now," he answered. "Thirteen miles an hour."

Jehosaphat, how the widder run; she hove off her bonnet and came up hand over hand. A thought struck me, and so I off with my white coat and flung it right down in her path. She sprang on it like a she panther, and tore it to pieces. Oh, how they flew. I wept to see it go but life is sweeter than a coat, and my tailor is making me a new one. Here we gained full two hundred yards, but on she came again. Once more I could see the green in her eyes—Merciful Moses how I felt.

"Driver," said I, "kill them horses or get another mile out of them."

"Will you pay for 'em?" he said.

"Yes, yes," said I, "only save me from the widder."

By crackey, we did slide; the widder no longer gained, but she held her own beautifully. Thus we had it—out past the Red House—through Harlem—where Capt. Graham, with three mounted policemen, in vain attempted to catch us, he probably supposing that we were running away with some bank fund.

My only hope was in reaching Degroot's ahead of her, for I knew they would hide me. We were on the bridge, and oh, Moses, the draw was up, and a sloop going through."—"Driver," said I, "Jump that bridge and I'll make your fortune for life, sure as you're born."

"I'll do it or die," he cried. And he did it. The widder jumped after us, fell into the Harlem river, and has'nt been heard of since.

☞ A poor sailor, wrecked on an unknown coast, wandered about in momentary apprehension of being seized by savages, when he suddenly came in sight of a gallows. "Ah," said he, "thank God, I'am in a civilized country."

☞ Were but human beings always that which they are in their best moments, then should we know here already on earth a kingdom of heaven, of beauty and goodness.

☞ "I say, Mr. Editor, do you take Philadelphia money?" "No." "What's the reason—ain't it good?" "Yes." Why don't you take it, then?" "Can't get it."

☞ A pretty definition of a good wife—one who always takes care to have herself and dinner nicely dressed.

☞ Peace is the evening star of the soul, as virtue is it's sun; and the two are never far apart.

☞ Hard words have never taught wisdom, nor does truth require them.

☞ A Sheriff's officer is a man who never leaves another in distress.

The Washington States on the Public Printing Plunder.

On Wednesday last, Mr. Cameron of Pennsylvania, made some remarks in the Senate on the subject of the public printing, which confirms, in every particular, the statements made by us last summer. When we first called attention to the enormity of the public printing plunder, we were charged with gross exaggerations; but the truth is now out, and our readers will see for themselves that we drew no fancy picture. We were the first to call attention to this enormity, and Congress has now taken the proper steps in this matter to ensure a speedy reform.—According to Mr. Cameron's statement:

The cost of Congressional printing has suddenly increased so largely as to be now a subject of serious interest to the whole country. In 1847, only eleven years ago, the whole sum paid for paper, printing and binding, amounted only to $64,691 96. This was under the contract system, when the work was given to the lowest bidder. Some three or four years later, this system was changed, at the instance, mainly, of persons interested in high prices.

The new system was a mixed one. The prices were fixed by the law, and the Government under it has become the purchaser of paper and other materials. The office of Superintendent of Printing has been established, and that officer become a functionary of the Government, in many instances, irresponsible to any authority, though nominally responsible to the Committee on Printing of each house. He buys the paper, orders the engravings, and controls the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

It is not my purpose to inquire into the manner in which the duties of that office have been fulfilled; much less is it my wish to impute wilful wrong to any one connected with the management of the public printing. I desire only to draw the attention of the Senate to the enormous cost of the work, with the hope that the present committee will be sustained in their labors of retrenchment.

The cost of printing, paper, and binding, from July 1, 1856, to March 4, 1857, amounted to the sum of $1,258,210 42. The binding alone for that period, it will be seen, was more than *six times as much* as the whole cost of paper, printing and binding, for the year 1847. The cost for the year just ended I have not been able to obtain; but it is probably over a *million and a half of dollars*.

A great deal of this extravagance of expenditure has arisen from the loose manner in which Congress has ordered the printing of reports by officers of the army and navy, and other functionaries sent upon exploring duties. It has been common, I am told, to direct the printing of such reports without examination, permitting the officer to complete his report while the work is progressing in the hands of the printer. Such has been the course with the Coast Survey, the Japan Expedition, the Mississippi and Pacific Railroad report, and many others.

The Coast Survey report cost, for printing and materials, for the year 1856, the enormous sum of $78,441 70. Gillis' report has already cost over $100,000: and the estimated cost of the whole work as ordered is $149,107 97. The Japan Expedition report, which has been completed and paid for, cost the sum of $240,486 72. Of Emory's Mexican boundary report, one volume has been printed, and has already cost $107,580; the second volume has been ordered, and is estimated to cost $104,510—making, in all, the sum of $212,000 for that work. But the Pacific Railroad report is beyond all its associations in magnificence of price. Five volumes have been printed; four more are in the hands of the printer. The work already done has cost $526,117; the balance is estimated to cost $335,300—making a total of $861,417; but the reality in the end will probably reach over a million.

Capt. Wilkes' report was the first of the series of "splendid books" ordered by Congress, and by what I have showed, it will be seen to have been a plentiful mother of costly books. Its costs I have not been able to learn. The expedition under the command of that officer, which was conducted by him with great ability, was a favorite with the country; and in their gratitude the Congress of the United States seemed willing to let him print the book to suit himself, and, I believe, to keep the copies when printed.

The Patent Office report has been a favorite of the country; and, like all favorites, it has been permitted to overgrow its proper dimensions. Originally one small and interesting volume of well selected facts and tried opinions, it has now become three volumes; one devoted to agriculture, and the others to inventions in the mechanic arts. It should be condensed, if its usefulness is to be continued. Its cost for the year 1857 was $375,-286. It cost the Government 70 cents a copy, and it can be bought in any number, I am told, in the bookstores of this city for 15 cents—a pretty fair evidence that the number printed is much greater than the country needs.

Wesley Frost, the Democratic Candidate for Canal Commissioner---A Saddler by Trade---A Democrat by Nature.

Our county has been honored by the recent Democratic State Convention in the nomination of one of her most worthy citizens for the important office of Canal Commissioner. As a public man Wesley Frost is somewhat known to the people of the Commonwealth; and we propose to give a very brief sketch of his private life and character. Like most of the leading men of the age, he arose from the humblest walks of life. In his youthful days there was no boy on the play-grounds who could say with truth that he was poorer in this world's goods than Wesley Frost.—At an early age he was bound by indentures to the saddling business. In his intercourse with his companions and his deportment to to his employer he gave promise to those sterling qualities of head and heart, which after years commended the man to the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens. So correct was he in his deportment and so true to the instincts of his nature that even in his boyhood days "his word was considered as good as his bond with approved security."—He served his time faithfully and honestly, agreably to his indentures until coming of age, when according to the customs, he received his "freedom suit" accompanied by the kindest and best wishes of his employer and all his household. Of industrious habits, he immediately upon being freed from his indentures commenced work as a journeyman, and by frugality and economy saved from his earnings a comfortable maintenance. Ambitious and energetic, he soon set up business for himself. He applied himself industriously and attentively to carrying on his trade; and as he grew in age, he grew also in the confidence and affections of his neighbors. Trained in the school of adversity, his political sentiments were very naturally those of the Democratic party, and he adhered to them with all the tenacity of his nature. Having made himself known to the people of his county by his discreet and efficient support of Democratic principles and usages, he was nominated by his party in the stirring times of 1844 for the office of Sheriff. He was triumphantly elected over the candidate of the Whig party, who was a brother-in-law, and one of the most popular men in the opposite ranks. As Sheriff of his county, no man ever left a better record than Wesley Frost. Upon retiring from the office of Sheriff he returned to his home in Brownsville, and resumed work at his trade. He continued to work at his trade, devoting when occasion required it, a portion of his time and attention to the success of his party, until the spring of 1853, when he was appointed by President Pierce Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania. Here his abilities were called into a more extended field, and he proved himself fully equal to the high duties devolved upon him. It was in this office that he came in contact with his fellow-citizens of different sections of the State, and by his courtesy, affability and dignified deportment made himself a State popularity.

As Marshal of the Western District he was all that could be expected of a public officer—honest, faithful and efficient in the discharge of his duties, courteous and dignified in his intercourse with his fellow-citizens.—He held this office four years, and at the expiration of his commission returned to Brownsville, and again resumed work at his trade. Indeed when Marshal of the District, it was not an uncommon thing to see him at work in his shop; for at intervals of relief from his public duties he invariably put on his apron and went to work at his trade.—He is at this time engaged at his trade in Brownsville, under the old sign of "Wesley Frost, saddle and harness maker," and when his friends call to see him, they are kindly received in his shop, where they find him with his coat off and apron on, as intently and industriously engaged in working at his trade as he was in the earlier and less fortunate days of his life. In addition to being an industrious mechanic, Wesley Frost is a high-minded honorable gentleman, and no man stands higher than he in the estimation of his fellow-citizens of all parties. His nomination for Canal Commissioner was a compliment worthily bestowed, and will be responded to at the polls by the people of the South-Western counties, in the most emphatic terms of approbation.—*Genius of Liberty.*

[From the Harrisburg Keystone.]

The Three Mill Tax.

Mr. EDITOR:—The repeal of the Tonnage Tax on the Pennsylvania and Harrisburg & Lancaster Railroads being a question now before our State Legislature, it is desirable that the subject—the operation and result of this tax—should be correctly understood in all its bearings.

Many object to its repeal under the belief that the repealing it would be a gratuity and benefit conferred on those railroad Companies—and so much of a loss, as its amount, to the people of the State.

This however is an entire mistake;—except so far as its repeal might enable them to get more *through* trade and travel, coming from *beyond* the limits of the State, than they now can, or do. Those companies under their respective characters have the power and right to charge higher rates than they now do. Their charges on such *through* business must and will, at all times, be regulated and determined by those of competing lines on the north and south of them. Consequently and inevitably, while those companies are controlled by persons, capable and disposed to take care of and protect their interests, the *whole* of this Tonnage Tax, while it exists, is, must, and will have to be paid by the people of the State; or in other words, by the *local* trade and travel within it; with *added charges* for the trouble and expense of ascertaining its amount, and to make sure of having enough. Not only this, but also—what may not have occured to many affected by it—that since the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have purchased and own the Columbia Railroad as part of the Main Line, it is but natural that this Company should—and it does, charge a *proportionate part* of this Tonnage Tax on and to the *local* trade and travel passing over the Columbia Railroad. So that the people of all the counties through which the Columbia Railroad passes, and of all the counties of the State through which Railroads pass, connecting with it, directly or indirectly, from which trade and travel comes or is sent, and which, in part, passes over the Columbia Railroad, as well as the Pennsylvania Railroad proper, in point of fact, pay a portion of the aggregate amount of this Tonnage Tax.

The *result* therefore of this tax, so far as regards the interests of the people of the State, being precisely similar to that of the policy of a man who gives one hundred dollars out of *one* pocket to be enabled to put ninety dollars into *another* pocket.

In the nature of things, while it exists, those who control those Roads, *where* they can, will—and it must be conceded they ought—make such charges as will indemify them for this tax, and be a fair compensation for their capitol, expense and riks.—They *cannot* charge a proportion of this tax on the trade and travel coming *from without* the limits of the State, for the reason that *no such tax is charged* on the competing routes on the north and south, and their charges must be regulated by those of their rivals through other States; and it necessarily follows that they must, they will, and they do charge the *whole* of its aggregate amount on the *local* trade and travel within the State, with *something* added for the expense and trouble &c., consequent on its existence.

But it is said by some, that even if this tax was repealed, those companies would still continue to charge no less than they now do, or otherwise would, on the *local* trade and travel within the State. Such opinion, however, is directly contrary to the ordinary course of human action, and to some extent must be founded on latent prejudice. Those who control those roads will, in the first place, charge what they consider a fair compensation for their capital, expenses and risks, and *at least* the whole amount of this tax, if not something more. And especially will they be likely to charge somewhat more, if they think the tax ought not to be imposed on them.

The question in regard to this tax ought not to be decided by any feeling of either of friendship or hostility towards the companies paying it, but solely with reference to what is the true interest of the people of the State, and the trade and travel within it.

COMMON SENSE.

Western Emigration.

Earlier than usual, the annual efflux of population, from the East to the West, has begun. The trains from the New England and Middle States carry out, daily, scores of people, who go to establish new homes in distant regions. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Kentucky, and other States, once called the Far West, are now Western no longer, and hundreds of their inhabitants are moving Westward. The great Mississippi is now the dividing line between the East and the West, and Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa, and Nebraska are the regions whither Emigration is tending. "The West," as a goal for settlers, is a moveable land, that recedes as civilization advances. It will continue to recede, until New Mexico, Utah, Dacotah, Washington and Oregon are peopled, and then there will be no more vacant land, to be bought at government prices; there will be no more "West," unless the pushing spirit of the race shall impel some of them across the Pacific Ocean, to take possession of China and Japan and Yankeefy the Asiatic nations.

A century or two, at the rate at which we have lately advanced, will suffice to fill up comfortably the present territory belonging to the United States. Then the current of our locomotive population will no longer be a fierce tide setting in one direction; but will become a healthy circulation among all parts, directed and controlled by the requirements of commerce and trade. The centre of business and capital may, by that time, shift towards the geographical centre of the nation, and the Atlantic region, whose strength and wealth are so largely dependent upon foreign commerce, may become less strong and less wealthy than the interior region, whose commerce will be wholly domestic, unrestrained by tariffs, and not easily subjected to the convulsions and risks of foreign markets.—When the Mississippi Valley shall contain a population of one hundred millions of people, active and industrious, there will be a domestic trade far surpassing the present foreign trade of the United States. And when the Pacific States shall be thickly settled, and railroads shall lead from Oregon, Washington and California, to a score of places on the Gulf of Mexico, the Mississippi, and the Lakes, there will be a foreign commerce on the Pacific, with the ports of Asia and South America, which will surpass the present foreign commerce of the Atlantic.

It is to such a state of things, which persons already born may live to witness, that the settlement of the Western domain of the United States is leading, and it is the prospect of such a condition of things that makes the phenomenon of the annual emigration to the Westward so interesting. When we are told that every steamboat on the Missouri and Upper Mississippi, is crowded with emigrants, and that every train of cars from St. Louis westward carries out a hundred or more, we hear the prophetic signs of the great western empire; we see the tokens of a change which is to be wrought in the world's affairs, that may be scarcely less momentous than that wrought by the discovery of America. It will really be the opening of a new world, and will surpass in its results even the grand expectations of the early Genoese, Spanish, and Portuguese navigators. Those early expectations of the days of Columbus were, after all, little better than wild and greedy visions of gold, coupled with a sort of middle-age superstition. The cross and the crucible were alike carried by the navigators; nay, the crucible derives its name from the figure of a cross stamped upon it; thus strangely did the people of the fifteenth and sixteenth century seek to hallow and ennoble even their passion for gold. Avarice and superstition thus went hand in hand in those old days, and the Spanish American settlements founded by such agents, have never yet got rid of the first impressions made upon them. The more enlightened and liberal ideas of the English, the Dutch and the Swedish settlers were required to give the first genuine impulse to civilization and freedom, which is civilization—in the New World.

The emigration to the Western States, in these later times, is like the emigration of the Northern European races to America.—It is a movement of freedom, of civilization, of industry, of energy, and of enlightment.—It will create States, in regions yet occupied by Indians and buffaloes, that may rival the great states of Europe, not only in area, but in wealth and importance. It may at times, as it progresses and while its work is yet unfulfilled, cause inconvenience and disaster, from the violent transfer of capital from one region to another. But nothing can seriously retard it, nothing can interrupt its steady course for any length of time. The land must be filled, and new commonwealths must be established, which will carry civil and religious freedom across the continent, and prepare it to be transported across the Pacific to the "fresh woods and pastures new" of Asia.—*Bulletin.*

The Senate Bill for the Admission of Kansas.

The following is an entirely correct copy of the Lecompton bill, in the shape in which it passed the Senate on Tuesday a week last by the following vote—yeas 33, nays 25.

A bill for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union.

Whereas, The people of the Territory of Kansas did, by a Convention of delegates called and assembled at Lecompton, September 4, 1857, for that purpose, form for themselves a Constitution and State Government, which said Constitution is republican, and the said Convention having asked the admission of the Territory into the Union as a State on an equal footing with the original States:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Kansas shall be, and is hereby, declared to be one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever; and the said State shall consist of all the territory included within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at a point on the western boundary of the State of Missouri, where the thirty-seventh parallel of latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel to the eastern boundary of New Mexico; thence north on said boundary to latitude thirty-eight; thence following said boundary westward to the eastern boundary of the Territory of Utah, on the summit of the Rocky Mountains; thence northward on said summit to the fortieth parallel of latitude; thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the State of Missouri; thence south with the western boundary of said State to the place of beginning.

Provided, That nothing herein contained respecting the boundary of the State shall be construed to impair the rights of person or property now pertaining to the Indians in said Territory so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to include any territory which, by treaty with such Indian tribes, is not, without the consent of said tribe, to be included within the territorial limits or jurisdiction of any State or Territory; but all such territory shall be excepted out of the boundaries, and constitute no part in the State of Kansas, until said tribe shall signify their assent to the President of the United States to be included within said State, or to affect the authority of the Government of the United States to make any regulation respecting such Indians, their lands, property, or otherwise, which it would have been competent to make if this act had never been passed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the State of Kansas is admitted into the Union upon the express condition that said State shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the public lands, or with any regulations which Congress may find necessary for securing the title in said lands to the bona fide purchasers and grantees thereof, or impose or levy any tax, assessment, or imposition of any description whatever upon them, or other property of the United States within the limits of said State; and that nothing in this act shall be construed to abridge or infringe any right of the people asserted in the Constitution of Kansas, at all times to alter, reform, or abolish their form of Government in such manner as they may think proper, Congress hereby disclaiming any authority to intervene or declare the construction of the Constitution of any State, except to see that it be republican in form, and not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States; and nothing in this act shall be construed as an assent by Congress to all or any of the propositions or claims contained in the ordinance annexed to said Constitution of the people of Kansas, nor to deprive the said State of Kansas of the same grants which were contained in said act of Congress, entitled "An act to authorize the people of the Territory of Minnesota to form a Constitution and State Government, preparatory to admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," approved February 26, 1853.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That until the next general census shall be taken, and an apportionment of the representation made, the State of Kansas shall be entitled to one Representative in the House of Representatives of the United States. That the Federal laws, if not inapplicable, to be extended into the State of Kansas, a judicial district be formed, and a judge, attorney, and marshal be appointed and paid, as in Iowa.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the admission of the State of Kansas, as hereinbefore provided, all the laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within the State as in other States of the Union; and the said State is hereby constituted a judicial district of the United States, within which a district court, with the like powers and jurisdiction as the district court of the United States for the district of Iowa, shall be established; the judge, attorney, and marshal of the United States for the said district of Kansas shall reside within the same, and shall be entitled to the same compensation as the judge, attorney, and marshal of the district of Iowa.

The Religious Awakening---What will be its Effect?

There is no one topic outside of the political world which is so frequently the subject of discussion as the religious awakening now agitating the land. On the one side, it is denounced as a temporary excitement, unhealthy in its character, and certain to be productive of more evil than good. On the other, it is regarded as a natural reaction from the materialism of the last twenty years, a direct interposition of the Divine power, an outpouring of the Holy Spirit. Without entering into the theological aspect of the question, we may say that the movement promises some excellent results. We are led to this conclusion, both by the experience of past awakenings of a similar character, and by what we all know respecting the constitution of the human mind.

At periodical intervals, longer or shorter in duration, according to the character of the times, have these religious movements occured. Among the most powerful was that which was witnessed about a century ago.—It began in England in a prayer meeting, instituted by the Wesleys, at Oxford. Under the preaching of John Wesley and Geo. Whitefield, it soon embraced both continents, and effected a revulsion in the religious condition of society second only to that brought about, in the political world, a generation later by the American war of independenc.—All the churches, in every denomination, felt its influence more or less. It received the sanction on this side of the Atlantic, of Jonathon Edwards, the greatest metaphysician of his century. It numbered among its advocates abroad the men and women most eminent for consistent picty. The soundness of this endorsement was subsequently established by the fruits of that great revival.—Within a single generation it totally changed the face of society in England. The Parson Trullibers of Fielding ceased to be a representative of a class. The Squire Westerns of the same author, under the altered tone of morality and religion which it inaugurated, grew ashamed of their coarseness, their profanity, their cock-fighting, their intemperance. If we would form a correct estimate of the influence of that great emotional movement, we need but compare the England and America of a century ago with the England and America fifty years later, or even with the England and America of to-day,—Manners, laws, the code of morality, everything affecting life and civilization, has been ameliorated. The churches were fast reformed, and the society followed in the wake.

It has been the complaint, for many years, not only of the lay, that men were to entirely engrossed with money-making, with the love of show, with things generally "of the earth, earthy." To eat, drink and be merry, seemed practically the whole code of life.—Something which should put a stop to this, which should render men more spiritual, would be, it was every where admitted, a lasting benefit. It would seem now, as if that something was coming. If so, we, in common with all well-wishers of society, gladly welcome it. We must expect, in such an agitation, many excesses, many absurdities, many backslidings. All great movements of the public mind, whether political or religious, have been accompanied by some things that are to be regretted. But though the impetuous torrent may disturb, for a time, the quiet and clearness of the stream, it brings down with it the pure grains of gold; and these will remain when the rush and noise and turbid waters have passed away.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Principles versus Expediency.

What are those opposed to forcing the people of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution contending for? "That Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the *consent* of the governed;" that no form of Government should be forced upon the people of any Territory or State without their consent, fairly expressed. What does Mr. Buchanan say on this subject?—

"It is the imperative and indispensable duty of the Government of the United States to secure to every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinion *by his vote. This sacred right of each individual must be preserved;* and that being accomplished, nothing can be fairer than to leave the people of a Territory, free from all foreign interference, to *decide their own destiny* for themselves, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."—*Inaugural.*

"When a Constitution shall be submitted to the people of this Territory, they must be protected in the exercise of their right of voting *for or against that instrument*, and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence."—*Instructions to Governor Walker.*

"I trust, however, the example set by the last Congress, requiring that the Constitution of Minnesota 'should be subject to the approval and ratification of the people of the proposed State,' may be followed on future occasions. I took it for granted that the Convention of Kansas would act in accordance with this example, founded, as it is, on correct principles, and hence my instructions to Governor Walker, in favor of submitting the Constitution to the people, were expressed in general, unqualified terms."—*Annual Message.*

Mr. Buchanan here endorses, to the fullest extent, the *principles* advocated by those opposed to the Lecompton Constitution, and yet for *expediency* he recommends its adoption, with the understanding that no other one is hereafter to be accepted without the consent of the people, expressed through the ballot-box.

When was it before that a great *principle* was sacrificed to *expediency?* Is this Jacksonism, is it Democracy? The bad effects of this abandonment of principle for expediency are already felt in the dismemberment of the Democratic party, and the sooner it is abandoned the better.—*The Press.*

The Utah Expedition---Interesting Letter from Col. Johnston.

[From the St. Louis Republican of March 23d.]

We have perused a letter from Col. Johnston to a friend in this city, dated at Camp Scott, February 5, 1858, and have been permitted to make extracts therefrom.

The Colonel had received no communication from the Government of a later date than the 22d of October, 1857, and justly complains that the mail contractors take more than three months to carry the mail to Utah, when their contract requires them to deliver it there monthly; and he adds: "I send nothing by mail, nor should anything of a public nature be sent otherwise than by express."

Notwithstanding the destruction of a part of the train which was loaded with provisions and other supplies necessary for his troops, and in spite of the obstacles which still presented themselves, Col. Johnston did not abandon the hope of marching to Salt Lake City without a halt, until after the terrific storm of the 6th of November. We quote from his letter: "On the 6th November the march was resumed, and then commenced the storm of snow, and wintry cold, racking the bones of our men, and starving our oxen, and mules and horses, already half starved. They died on the road, and at our camps, by hundreds, and so diminished were their numbers that from camp to camp, only four or five miles, as many days were required to bring them all up, as it was necessary to give time to rest the animals, now incapable of protracted efforts, and to hunt for food. In this way, fifteen days were consumed in making thirty-five miles to this place, the nearest and best place for shelter and fuel for the troops, and for shelter and grass for the animals. The struggle then, amidst snow and arctic cold, (the thermometer at sixteen below zero,) was for a place of safety. If any doubt existed before this storm of the propriety of risking the troops on the mountains before Spring, or of the ability to accomplish the march, the destruction amongst our draught animals, the necesity of saving all the oxen left for food, even if capable of further exertion, now dispelled that doubt and solved the question.

The storm which Col. Cook encountered on the Sweet Water, and on through the South Pass, destroyed more than half of his horses, and a large number of his mules, although they had corn for them. In that high region, much higher than where we were, the cold must have been much more intense than experienced by us, and his animals I presume, perished mainly from cold.

"I have the satisfaction to say that the privations of the march were endured by officers and men without complaint, or perhaps, I might more justly say, with cheerfulness.—The troops are in fine health and condition. The winter thus far has not been so vigorous as to prevent often the daily instruction of the troops. They have proved themselves to be hardy enough for any service, a few only—as many as thirty or less—have been frost bitten; but now our scouts bivouac, when necessary, in the passes without suffering.

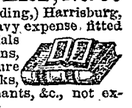
"The Mormous have declared, as fully as words and actions can manifest intentions, that they will no longer submit to the Government, or to any Government but their own. The people of the Union must now submit to a usurpation of their Territory—to have a government erected in their midst; not loyal to, or rather not acknowledging any dependence upon, or allegiance to, the Federal Government—and what is not less impolite, and entirely incompatible with our institutions, to allow them to engraft their social organization upon ours, and make it a part of our system, *or* act with the vigor and force to compel them to submit. This is due to the dignity and honor of the Government.

"I hope every effort will be made to forward the spring supplies early, under a sufficient guard of mounted men, for the guard will be needed, also, to forward the supplies for the rest of the year."

[From the Leavenworth Times of March 29th]

Yesterday morning the following companies left the Fort *en route* for Utah: Company "H," Capt. T. Hendrickson. Company "E," Lieut. J. A. Smith. Both companies of the sixth infantry. Also two companies of cavalry, commanded by Lieutenants Otis and Taylor; this body of troops, about 330 in all, intend overtaking Col. Hoffman, and escort the supply train for Col. Johnston's command, from Fort Laramie, this supply train consists of 160 heavily laden wagons, and it is thought that if the Mormons intend making a fight at all, they will endeavor to cut off the train. Other bodies of troops will soon be under way for Utah, from which place we may soon expect to hear interesting, if not exciting news.

STATE CAPITAL BINDERY, No. 66 MARKET STREET, (Cunkle's Building,) Harrisburg, Penna. The subscriber having at a heavy expense fitted up and entire new Bindery, with materials of the latest and most improved patterns, now possesses facilities for the Manufacture of Blank Books for County Offices, Banks, Coal and Insurance Companies, Merchants, &c., not excelled by any establishment in the State.



Old Books, Law Books, Periodicals, &c., bound to any style and pattern.

All kinds of Ruling neatly done.

The Central location of Harrisburg, renders it easily accessible from all parts of the country, so that goods can be safely forwarded to me by Express, with an order stating the manner in which work is to be done, when it will speedily be attended to and returned in same manner.

The patronage of the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, is respectfully solicited.

Remember one thing in particular, that everything in the establishment is ENTIRELY NEW, so that I cannot fail to do good work.

Mr. F. L. Hutter, (formerly of the firm of W. O. Hickok & Co., has the immediate control of all Binding.

GEO. A. BROOKS.

Harrisburg, March 10, 1858—1m.

THE SUMMER SESSION of the MOUNTAIN FEMALE SEMINARY, Birmingham, Pa., will open for the admission of Pupils, April 29, 1858.

March 17, 1858—3m. L. G. GRIER, Principal.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that the trust account of Henry Roberts, committee of HENRY WARFEL, *a lunatic*, late of West township, dec'd., has been filed and will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, on MONDAY, the 12th day of APRIL, next, for confirmation, when and where all persons interested can attend if they see proper. D. CALDWELL,

Huntingdon, March 10, 1858—4t. Prothonotary.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Wednesday the 14th day of April next, to wit:

1. George W. Owens, Administrator of the estate of Thomas M. Owens, late of the borough of Birmingham, deceased.
2. Account of Wm. W. Jackson and Robert A. M'Murtrie, Esq., Administrators of Thomas Jackson, late of Blair county, dec'd., who was the surviving Assignee of Jonathan Leslie, of Huntingdon county, having survived Jas. Entrekin, Esq., dec'd., and Jas. M. Bell, Co-assignee, who was discharged by the Court.
3. Final account of Wm. S. Lyons, Esq., Administrator of Thos. Love, late of Tell township, dec'd.
4. James Cree, Guardian of J. Elliot Walker, son of Jas. Walker, late of Dublin twp., dec'd.
5. Final account of James Kelly and Jamison Kelly, Executors of Nathaniel Kelly, who was Executor of the last will and testament of David Bowman, late of Dublin twp., dec'd., and Testamentary Guardian of the minor children of the said David Bowman, dec'd.
6. Account of John Rung, Guardian of Reuben Lightner, son of Henry Lightner, late of West twp., dec'd.
7. John Scott, Guardian of David, Catharine, and Elizabeth Courter, minor children of Philip Courter.
8. John S. Miller, Administrator of the estate of Isabella McMonigal, late of Barree twp., dec'd.
9. Account of David H. Campbell, Executor of the last will and testament of Isaac Climer, late of Penn twp., dec'd.
10. Samuel Bell, Administrator of the estate of Wilhelmina Hays, late of Shirley twp., dec'd.
11. Barnett Early, Administrator of the estate of Susanna Smoker, late of Brady twp., dec'd.
12. Wm. S. Lyons, Executor of the last will and testament of Rev. Thos. Askins, late of Shirleysburg, dec'd.
13. Wm. S. Lyons and John Morrison, Esqs., Executors of the last will and testament of George Askins, late of Shirleysburg borough, dec'd.
14. Daniel Teague, Esq., Administrator of the estate of John Appelby, late of Dublin twp., dec'd.

HENRY GLAZIER, Register.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, March 12, 1858.

UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS.—A very fine assortment of well made UMBRELLAS and Fancy and Plain PARASOLS of every description, can be found at the Manufactory of the subscriber, at the Old Established Stand, North West corner of Fourth and Market Streets.

The attention of dealers in the above description of Goods is respectfully invited. JOS. FUSSELL,

No. 2 North Fourth St., Cor. of Market street,

March 10, 1858—3m. Philadelphia.

HENRY W. OVERMAN, No. 14 (Old No. 6) South THIRD Street, below Market, Philadelphia, LEATHER DEALER. Calf Skins, Morocco, Linings, Bindings, RED AND OAK SOLE LEATHER, &c.

N. B.—Rough Leather, bought or taken in exchange.

March 3, 1858—1y.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Estate of JAMES JONES, dec'd.—All persons interested are hereby notified that Letters Testamentary have been granted to the undersigned Executors of the last will and testament of JAMES JONES, late of Tell township, Huntingdon county, dec'd., and all persons having claims or demands against said estate will present them without delay, and those indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.

JOHN JONES, JACOB G. JONES, } *Executors.*

March 3, 1858.*

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!—The undersigned having rented the Store Room and Large Ware-House formerly occupied by Wm. Geisinger, near the old Toll Bridge, and feeling very thankful to the citizens of Huntingdon, and to his customers in the country, and the public generally, for past favors, he wishes to make known to them that he will keep constantly on hand, all kinds of Goods that are generally kept in Stores elsewhere; consisting of Groceries, Dry Goods, Queensware, Hardware, Tinware, Crocks, &c. Also, Boots and Shoes, and every variety of Goods to accommodate all persons who may favor him with their patronage. And he is determined to sell at the very lowest *Cash* prices, as he will not allow himself to be undersold by any other Store in town.

His Ware-House is large and good. He will accommodate all persons by Storing, Shipping, or buying their Grain, of all kinds. He will take in exchange, all kinds of Country Produce.

Friends, please give me a call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ He will also continue the Grocery business at his old stand, on Hill Street, Huntingdon. The public generally are requested to give him a call. He is determined to sell *Cheap for Cash or Country Produce.*

March 3, 1858—1m. DAVID GROVE.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentory having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Huntingdon county, on the last will and testament of Frederick List, late of the Borough and county of Huntingdon, deceased. All persons having claims and demands against the said estate are requested to make known the same without delay, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

ADAM ODENWAELDER, Executor.

Altoona, Blair co., Pa., Feb. 24, 1858.

TO MERCHANTS AND FARMERS. GROUND PLASTER can be had at the Huntingdon Flour and Plastor Mills, in any desirable quantities, on and after the 1st day of March, 1858. We deliver it *free of charge* on the cars at the depots of the Pennsylvania and Broad Top Railroads.

Feb. 24, 1858. FISHER & McMURTRIE.

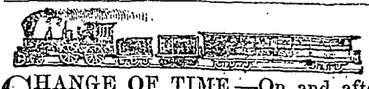
NOTICE, to the Creditors of the Huntingdon, Cambria and Indiana Turnpike Road Co., That the Court of Huntingdon county at its January Term 1858, directed to be paid to Creditors one and half per cent on the amount of their claims on which former dividends have been declared, which I will pay on the presentation of their certificates of deposit by themselves or their agents.

JOHN S. ISETT, Sequestrator.

Spruce Creek, Feb. 3, 1858.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, have appointed the 12th day of April, next, for hearing the application of Samuel Coutz, of Henderson township, who has applied for the benefit of an Act of Assembly, entitled "AN ACT RELATING TO INSOLVENT DEBTORS," approved on the 16th day of June, 1836. D. CALDWELL, Prot'y.

PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Feb. 17, 1858.*



CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after THURSDAY, 10th inst., the Passenger Train on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Road will leave Huntingdon at 8.00 A. M. and 4.00 P. M., and arrive 1.10 P. M. and 7.38 P. M.

J. J. LAWRENCE, *Acting Superintendent.*

Huntingdon, December 9, 1857.

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, March 31, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
WM. A. PORTER, of Philadelphia.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
WESLEY FROST, of Fayette Co.

New Advertisements.

☞ Meeting of the Agricultural Society.
☞ Who wants a Farm for Five Dollars?
☞ New Goods, &c., by "Old Mose."
☞ Gutman & Co., say they sell Clothing very cheap.
☞ Notice to School Teachers.

THE BOROUGH ELECTION.—According to the provisions of the supplement to the charter of the borough of Huntingdon, passed by the present legislature and signed by the Governor, which we publish in another column of to-day's paper, it will be seen that our corporation election, to be held on next Monday, will be of more than usual importance. On that day the citizens of the borough are to elect a full Board of Burgesses and Councilmen, a portion of whom are to serve for three years, another portion for two, and the remainder for one year. They are, however, to be elected by general ticket, and the allotment of the term of service is to be made after their election.

There is usually too much apathy and indifference manifested in attending primary elections, and in selecting persons to fill minor offices. The improvement of our borough, and the enforcement of the ordinances for the preservation of good order therein, depends much upon the composition of the council. In this view, the election of next Monday has a claim upon the attention and consideration of every citizen, which we trust may not be neglected.

LOCAL ITEMS.—Mrs. HAMPSON will take possession of the Station House on the first of April—the building is now being fitted up. The house she now occupies has been purchased by J. K. McCAHAN, of Birmingham, for a private residence.

LONG & DECKER retires from business on the 1st. Mr. ASH. MILLER takes their stand and will open in the same kind of business.

Mr. HENRY MCMONIGAL, after the 1st, will occupy the stand now occupied by Mr. DAVID GROVE, on Hill street, and will add to his present business, the Grocery, etc.

Mr. MOSES STROUS has the first arrival of New Goods. Some days since he met with an accident on the Broad Top Railroad, but we notice that he is now able to hobble about his store, and will be pleased to receive calls for his extensive stock of new goods.

Mr. H. ROMAN is now in the east after his Spring Stock of Clothing.

Mr. RASH. FISHER, is also east; he expects to astonish the natives—the young ladies in particular—with the goods he will bring.

Mr. JAS. A. BROWN, is also in the east, and will return in a day or two with a new stock of Hardware, &c.

The store-room of Mr. JAS. BRICKER, will be one of the handsomest in town. His arrival of new goods will be announced in the *Globe*.

Mr. THEO. H. CREMER, Esq., we learn, intends to put up a handsome brick residence in the neighborhood of the Court House, this summer.

Mr. L. T. WATTSON, President of the H. & B. T. R. R. Company, has removed from Philadelphia to Coalmont.

Ex-Sheriff GREENLAND and family, have returned to Cassville. We regret that Mr. G. could not determine on continuing with us; he was one of our best citizens.

We learn that Messrs. EVANS & MOORE, of Coalmont, intend to commence the publication of a paper in that place.

The *Shirleysburg Herald* has been enlarged. We know of less interesting papers more liberally supported.

Men employed by the Government, have been for several days past in this county buying up all the mules good prices could induce owners to part with. They are intended for the expedition against the Mormons. Ninety-four left this place yesterday morning.

BENJ. JACOBS has received his new goods for Spring and summer. His assortment is general and of the best and latest styles.

DAVID P. GWIN's will also be on hand this week.

BUSINESS IN HUNTINGDON.—The opening of Spring has brought about an appearance at least of returning confidence among our business community. In every direction we notice evidences of means in our midst, sufficient at least, to keep all our industrious mechanics and laborers busily employed.—Small dwellings are going up in every direction, and many but partly finished are already occupied by the mechanics and laborers—the bone and sinew of a town and a country.

Our merchants are making every necessary preparation for an active Spring and Summer business. The farmers are disposing of their grain, and returning home with countenances more cheerful than they have for several months. The better times have come—the good times are coming—and everybody appears to be content, hoping for a more prosperous future.

TO SUFFER YOUNG.—A little negro boy, only eleven years old, who confessed to the burning of Col. BAILEY's residence, in Surry county, Virginia, has been sentenced to be hung.

The Cash System.

"The newspaper publishers and editors of the State of Kentucky met in Convention at Frankfort, a short time since, and agreed to adopt the Cash System, after the first of July next."

With the above for a text the *Printer's News Letter*, thus truthfully and logically leads off:

"We have looked with much interest and satisfaction for years to the tendency of the newspaper world, to taking the step which we chronicle above, and as each paper and each convention adopts the cash system, we hail it as another step forward in the right direction. Publishers have been working "backwards" too long already, and many a head has grown prematurely white, and many a heart has broken and gone with "sorrow to the grave," struggling against a mighty load, which has been worse than a millstone around their necks, because a business, which, instead of reflecting honor upon its proprietor, has caused him intense suffering. The question necessarily arises, "Why is this, and where does the fault lie?" We will tell you, for we know too well all about it.—It is the want of a general and universal cash, in advance, system among ALL newspaper publishers. Subscribers have become to think it is their right to receive the paper one, two, and may be, half a dozen years, without paying for the same, and advertisers think they are doing the publisher a wonderful favor in placing advertisements in their columns.

That is not as it should be. Subscribers have no more right to a paper without paying for it, in advance, than the editor has to be served with the necessaries of life, for one or more years, and neglect to pay for them. It is a simple business transaction; the editor gives his labor, and expects to receive his hire, if he is worthy of it.

That this evil has been suffered to exist too long, is becoming more evident every day, and publishers cannot too soon adopt the entire cash system, and cut off *every* non-paying subscriber; for every paper supplied yearly, without payment eats up the profits of three, and sometimes more paying subscribers.

Our advice, then, to every paper in the land is, do not wait for a convention to adopt a resolution, but begin now, at once, to serve no one, be he who he may, without he has paid you, and though you may lose some subscribers and cross off many leeches, sponges, beggars, or whatever else you choose to call them, depend on it you are but plowing deep and running short what will ere long spring up and return you an hundered fold. Or, what would be better still, let there be a concert of action in this matter, all over the United States. Let a certain time be appointed, say the first of July, 1858, for a uniform course of action in the matter; notify your readers fully of the event, and then stick to your resolution, and we will stake our honor as a journalist that brighter days will begin to dawn upon the deserving, and ere one year has passed away, publishers and subscribers will be better pleased with each other; editors will work harder to please those who have paid for what they got; papers will be better conducted; those abomible nuisances to all high-minded editors, dunning notices, will disappear for ever; editor's wives and children will dress as well and look as happy as other people, and the newspaper business will become a pathway of flowers to the lucky one who can enter it, instead of a slough of despair, or more than a galley-slave life.

NO MORE BANKS AT PRESENT.—We learn from the *Harrisburg Daily Herald* that there are several bills before the Legislature to charter new banks, but that the committee to which they were referred has reported against their passage. On this the *Ledger* remarks: "This is all very well, and is as we expected. No more banks are now wanted, and nobody having money to bank on would think of employing it in establishing one. Those persons who are pressing applications for banks are, in the main, men who want money from banks—having none of their own to lend."

☞ Religious revivals continue in many of the cities, and generally throughout the country. In New York and Philadelphia we notice churches are open during the days of the week, and business men and others attend for prayer if but for a few minutes. In Harrisburg the Young Mens' Christian Association hold prayer meeting daily, from 12 to 1 o'clock. Men and women attend in their "working clothes," they go in and retire when they please.

☞ Capt. WM. DORRIS, has placed at his corner, a gas lamp-post and lamp. We should like to see a number of the same kind in different parts of the town. The Captain is an improvement man, and we hope our citizens generally will favor his movement.

☞ Hon. J. K. EDIE of U. S. H. of R., will please accept our thanks for three volumes containing President's Message and accompanying documents. Also report on the Finances.

☞ It is expected that the question of admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution, will come up in the House on Thursday. A committee of twenty members, ten Lecompton and ten anti-Lecompton, has been appointed by a Democratic caucus, to reconcile, if possible, conflicting views.

☞ WM. A. JAMISON, has been appointed Post Master at Shade Gap, vice W. A. ROBINSON, resigned.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

[Correspondence of The Globe.]

MONDAY, March 22d. *Senate.*—House bill authorizing the Commissioners of Armstrong county to rebuild their Court House, which was recently destroyed by fire, and to borrow money, passed finally.

House.—Petitions were presented as follows, viz: eight for the repeal of the tonnage tax, and eleven against the same; four by Mr. Houtz, from Huntingdon co., two from Clinton, and one each from the counties of Snyder, Warren and York, for the repeal of the County Suparintendency; several for the passage of the militia bill; several for the passage of a law requiring railroad companies to charge equal rates for equal distances. The bill attaching a part of Huntingdon county to Fulton, was reported with a negative recommendation.

TUESDAY. *Senate.*—PETITIONS AND REMONSTRANCES: twenty-six favoring the repeal of the tonnage tax, and six against the same; six from Huntingdon county in favor of the repeal of the County Superintendency; one from Warren of the same import, and three against the same. Bills were read in place relating to illegitimate children, authorizing the revision of the penal code of the commonwealth, and to organize a department of railroad statistics. A resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a commission of five persons to consider the propriety of removing the capital to Philadelphia. The bill authorizing the sale of the stock, property, and franchises of insolvent corporations, passed finally. The afternoon was occupied in the discussiou of the Kansas resolutions.

House.—Bills authorizing the Supervisors of Tod township, Huntingdon county, to construct a lock-up at Coalmont, incorporating the Tyrone City water company, and relative to the Bedford iron company, passed second and final readings. The Senate resolution relative to the formation of a convention of delegates, from each State in the Union, to consider the subject of the currency, was indefinitely postponed. The central passenger railroad bill of Philadelphia, was discussed up to the adjournment of the evening session.

WEDNESDAY. *Senate.*—Mr. Schell read in place a bill relative to the salaries of Judges. The Kansas resolutions were discussed and postponed. The bill extending the charter of the Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company passed finally. *House.*—A bill was reported relative to the liens of mechanics and others on buildings. Bills were read in place as follows, viz: to provide for the fencing of railroads; to repeal an act relating to township and borough officers; for the better publication of the laws for the information of the people; and relating to the salaries of Judges. The bill granting the State Canals to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company came up on second reading, and an amendment was offered in the shape of a substitute, which the Speaker decided out of order, whereupon an appeal was taken, and after a long discussion, was sustained by a vote of 61 to 32. The license bill was under consideration. The evening session was occupied by the consideration of the Central, Gray's Ferry and Girard College passenger railways.

THURSDAY. *Senate.*—The supplement to the act incorporating the borough of Huntingdon, passed finally. The Kansas resolutions, which have disturbed the tranquility of some of our law givers for some weeks, have been passed by the Senate. They express regret that there has been so much trouble in Kansas, and fully indorse the President's Kansas policy, also assert that the right of the people to alter or amend their Constitution immediately after its admission into the Union as a State, is unquestionable. On the final passage, the yeas were 20 (all Democrats,) and nays 13, (12 Republicans and 1 Democrat—Mr. Turney of Westmoreland.) The bill relating to the action of replevin in cases of distress, for arrearages of rent, passed finally. *House.*—Petitions and remonstrances were presented as follows, viz: six for, and seven against, the repeal of the tonnage tax; six, from the counties of Huntingdon, Warren, Union, Adams, and Snyder, in favor of the repeal of the County Superintendency; six for a change in the school law and one against the same; one, from Bedford county, favoring the passage of a law for the collection of State and county taxes by the County Treasurer; for a law giving Justices of the Peace, with a jury of six, to try certain cases; from the Commissioners of the Central Bank at Hollidaysburg, for a reduction of the capital, &c. Mr. Bower read in place a bill relative to legitimizing children, and one in reference to the service of process on corporations. Mr. Glatz read a bill in place, to alter and amend the fee bill as far as relates to prothonotaries of the Courts of Common Pleas. The bill relative to the sale of the State Canals was considered. The Speaker laid before the House, a communication from the Secretary of the Commonwealth, relative to Prof. Rogers' Geological Report.

FRIDAY. *Senate.*—Petitions and remonstrances were presented as follows, viz: six from Philadelphia against taxing money at interest; ten against the sale of the State Canals; one from Warren, and three from Huntingdon county for the abolition of the County Superintendency, and five from the counties of Centre, Union and Pike against the same; one for the repeal of the tonnage tax and five against the same. The committee on the Judiciary reported a bill relative to executions against corporations. Mr. Turney read in place, a bill to encourage the manufacture of iron with coke or mineral coal. The bill relating to executors and administrators passed finally. *House.*—By resolution, the house agreed to appoint a committee of three, to examine into the condition of certain banks chartered by the last Legislature, and to make a report thereof. Both Houses adjourned until Monday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

THE ANTI-LECOMPTON MEETING AT PITTSBURG.—The Democratic Anti-Lecompton meeting recently held at Pittsburg, is said to have been the largest meeting ever held in that city. We have not room to give the proceedings in full, but the following resolves show where the Democracy of the western part of the State stand upon the great question of popular sovereignty:

Resolved, That in resisting the admission of Kansas upon the Lecompton Constitution, we claim to be actuated by no spirit of factious opposition to "the powers that be," nor by sectional prejudice or animosity, but by a sacred regard for the primary principles of a Democratic government, and by a patriotism as broad as the utmost circumference of the Union, and deep as its deepest foundations.

Resolved, That to deny to the citizens of any State or Territory the right to frame or remodel their institutions in their own chosen modes, and at their own pleasure, is to practically reaffirm a cardinal, but a revolting and long-exploded doctrine of ancient Federalism—that the people have neither the right to, nor the capacity for, self-government.

Resolved, That we accord our unqualified approbation to the twenty-one honest and noble spirits who, in the late State Convention, vainly, but fearlessly and earnestly, protested against any endorsement of a measure which is manifestly at war with the letter and spirit of the Democratic creed.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse and approve the resolutions offered by William A. Stokes, Esq., in the late State Convention—rejected, though they were, by an unscrupulous majority, who falsely pretended to represent the Democracy of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That we recognise in Hon. Stephen A. Douglas a bold and faithful champion of popular rights, one who is not to be corrupted by *power* or intimidated by the threats and calumnies of his enemies; and that we predict for him in the future a rich harvest of triumphs for his signal devotion to the great doctrine of popular sovereignty.

These sentiments are, in fact, echoed by the great body of the real Democracy of every section of the Commonwealth. Nothing can change the convictions of men who, guided by an honest regard for principle, cannot be induced to become the apologist of expediency or of technical forms, intended to cover up the basest injustice.

A Further Supplement

To "an Act to erect the the town of Huntingdon, in the county of Huntingdon, into a borough," passed March twenty-ninth, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.

SECTION 1st. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, that, at the next Annual Election, on the First Monday of April, the qualified electors of the borough of Huntingdon, in the county of Huntingdon, shall choose in the usual manner, three Burgesses, and nine members of the Town Council; and that as soon as convenient after the election of said officers, they shall assemble together for the purpose of determining the term of their service, respectively, as prescribed in the succeeding section of this act.

SECTION 2d. That three tickets shall be prepared having written upon them respectively, the words "one," "two," and "three," and placed in a box, from which each of said burgesses shall draw one ticket, and the burgess thus obtaining the ticket marked "three," shall serve for the term of three years, and the one obtaining the ticket marked "two," shall serve for the term of two years, and the one obtaining the ticket marked "one," shall serve for the term of one year; and each of said Burgesses, and any hereafter elected, shall, during the last year of the term for which he was elected, become, and perform the duties of Chief Burgess.

SECTION 3d. That nine tickets shall be prepared, three of which shall have written upon them the word "three," three with the word "two," and three with the word "one," and shall be placed in a box, from which each member of the Town Council elect, shall draw one ticket, and the number written upon it shall indicate the year or years of his service in such capacity.

SECTION 4th. That annually, hereafter, the qualified electors of said borough, shall choose one Burgess and three members of the Town Council for the term of three years. And that any person elected to supply a vacancy occasioned by the death, resignation, removal from the borough, or otherwise, of a Burgess or member of the Town Council, shall serve for the unexpired term of said officer.

SECTION 5th. That so much of any Act of Assembly relating to the said borough of Huntingdon, as is inconsistent with the provisions of this act, is hereby repealed.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

SATURDAY, March 27.—Breadstuffs continue depressed, the foreign news being less favorable for all kinds, and buyers come forward slowly. The only sales of Flour are 1,000 bbls superfine Southern and Western brands at $4.25 and 1,000 bbls Western extra at a price kept private, said to be at a decline. The local trade are buying in a small way, at from $4.37½ up to $5.50@6 ₱ bbl for fine to choice brands of super, extra, and fancy family brands, according to quality. Corn Meal is firm at $3 and Rye Flour at $3.25 ₱ bbl, but we hear of no sales. Wheats are in limited demand at $1.06@$1.10 for reds and $1.25@$130 for white, the latter for choice Kentucky. Corn is better, and 6000 @7,000 bus have been taken at 62@63c in store, and 64c afloat. Oats are scarce and wanted at 36c for Delaware.—Rye is steady at 70c ₱ bus, and but little offering.

MARRIED.

On the 25th inst., by Rev. A. B. Still, Mr. EPHRAIM MORRISON, to Miss ELIZA JANE SLACK, both of Huntingdon county, Pa.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. PETER SOUDERS, of Mill Creek, to Miss LUCRETIA COBEIN, of Huntingdon.

NOTICE TO SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The School Directors of Huntingdon Borough District, will meet at the Public School House, on Saturday, April 10, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to hear the Examination of Teachers, by the County Superintendent. Applicants for Schools are requested to be present for examination, and to make application on or before that time. The term of the Schools is ten months, commencing on 1st of May next.

WM. ROTHROCK, Pres't.

Attest A. W. BENEDICT, Sec'y.
March 31, 1858.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A regular stated Meeting of the Huntingdon county Agricultural Society, will be held in the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Wednesday evening of the first week of the April Court, (14th April) at 7 o'clock.

By order of the Executive Committee.

R. McDIVITT,
J. F. RAMEY,
Secretaries.

Huntingdon, March 31, 1858.

THE GOOD TIMES COMING!

THE FIRST ARRIVAL!
NEW GOODS!. NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!

MOSES STROUS has opened at his Store-room, in Market Square, the first arrival of NEW GOODS, to which he invites the attention of old and new customers.

His assortment consists of every variety of Ladies Dress Goods and Dry Goods generally, Groceries, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Also, a heavy stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, for Men and Boys.

Call and examine my Stock of New Goods. Prices low.

☞ All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices.

March 31, 1858.

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

A splendid assortment at STROUS' Cheap Store in Market Square. [March 31, 1858.

CLOTHING!

A new arrival for Spring and Summer, at STROUS, Cheap Store. Call and be fitted. [March 31, 1858.

COUNTRY PRODUCE

Received in exchange for New Goods, at M. STROUS, Store. [March 31, 1858.

GUTMAN & CO.,

Are selling CLOTHING at exceedingly low prices.—Call and see. [March 31, 1858.

GROCERIES

Of all kinds at STROUS' Cheap Store.

COME ONE—COME ALL,

To the Cheap Store of M. STROUS, and examine his New Goods and Prices. [March 31, 1858.

WHO WANTS A FARM FOR FIVE DOLLARS?

READ THE FOLLOWING:

$500,000. $500,000.

AMERICAN HOMESTEAD LAND COMPANY,

Capital Stock One Hundred Thousand Acres, in the State of Wisconsin.

The American Homestead Land Company, having disposed of a sufficient number of shares to Warrant an early distribution of their Land, now offer to the public the remaining unsold Shares, and take pleasure in announcing, that, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES of choice farming land, situated in the Counties of Winnebago, Marquette, Waushara, Outagamie, Shawano, Portage, Marathon, Chippewa, St. Croix and Polk, State of Wisconsin, will be distributed to Shareholders of said Company, before the adjournment of the present session of Congress. These lands are amongst the best farming lands in the State, ranging in value from five to twenty-five dollars per acre. This Company, holding as they do, a large quantity, are compelled to sell a portion of their Lands for Cash, and take this method of disposing of One Hundred Thousand Acres, at a reduced price. The distribution will take place in the city of Washington, under the direction of thirty-one Members of Congress, one Member selected from each State in the Union. The land offered is free from any encumbrance, and *Warranty Deeds of Conveyance* will be executed immediately after the distribution, to the parties entitled thereto, by Trustees appointed for that purpose. The distribution will be as follows:

500	TRACTS, OF		40	ACRES EACH.	
100	"	"	80	"	"
100	"	"	160	"	"
100	"	"	320	"	"
25	"	"	640	"	"
3	"	"	1000	"	"
1	"	"	5000	"	"

Eight Hundred and Twenty-nine Tracts, comprising One Hundred Thousand Acres.

The American Homestead Land Company respectfully solicit your early co-operation in the organization of Clubs, and will allow 10 per cent. on all subscriptions amounting to ten Shares, payable in Stock of the Company.

All orders must be addressed to the "American Homestead Land Company, Washington, D. C." giving the full address of each Shareholder, naming the Town, County and State in which they reside, and to whom the Shares are to be directed.

The Company respectfully refer to the following gentlemen for any information relative to the quality and value of the Lands.

ALEXANDER W. RANDALL, Governor of State of Wis.
Ex. Governor DODGE, Ex. Governor FAIRWELL,
" " DOTY, " " BARSTOW
" " ALLADGE, " " BASHFORD,
" " DEWEY.

TRUSTEES:
Ex. Governor BARSTOW, Janesville, Wisconsin.
ALEXANDER SPAULDING, Esq., Jauncey Court, Wall St., New York.

THOMAS J. NEARY, Secretary.

SHARES, FIVE DOLLARS EACH.

March 31, 1858—1m.

CANAL BOAT FOR SALE.—The Canal Boat (James P. Pent.) Three Mules, Harness, &c., for sale *low*. Inquire of F. J. HOFFMAN,
March 24, 1858. Lewistown, Pa.

1858. NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS 1858.

M. GUTMAN & CO.,

Informs the public generally, that they has just received a large Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, consisting of COATS, VESTS, PANTS, &c., &c. Also, BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS.

His stock of Clothing is of the latest fashions, and manufactured of the best materials; and as they are determined to sell at least as cheap as the cheapest, the public will do well to give them a call and examine their stock.

☞ Don't forget the place—Long's brick building, on the corner, Market Square, Huntingdon.

March 24, 1858.

NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the last will and testament of James Porter, late of Henderson township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against his estate will present them for settlement to the undersigned.

LIVINGSTON ROBB, Porter tp.,
B. F. BROWN, Waterstreet,
Executors.

March 24, 1858.

NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Peter Stryker, late of Porter township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the estate will please make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement to the subscriber. JOHN T. STRYKER, Adm'tor,
March 24, 1858. Arch Springs, Blair co.

FISHING TACKLE WAREHOUSE.

Fish Hooks and Tackle, best Kirby, Limerick, Virginia, Improved Trout, Sea, and every description of Fish Hooks, Trout Flies. Gut and other Snoods. Brass Reels, Fishing Rods of all kinds; Canton Grass, Silk and Hair Lines, Nets, Gilling Twine, Seine Twine, Wrapping Twine, Piano and Dulcimer Wire, Violin Strings. Genuine HARLEM OIL, an effective remedy for Pain in the Breast, Gravel, and similar diseases.

ALSO,—Fine English Twist Single and Double Guns, Powder Flasks, Shot Belts and Pouches, Game-Bags, and Gunning Apparatus generally.

GEO. W. HEYBERGER, Importer,
No. 68 (old No. 50) North Third Street, Two doors below Arch St., and next door to the St. Charles' Hotel,
March 24, 1858—1m. Philadelphia.

CLOTHING.—Call at M. GUTMAN & CO., Huntingdon. A Spring Stock of the best and most fashionable, just received. [March 24, 1858.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following named persons have applied for Tavern and Eating House Licenses, and that said applications will be presented to our Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, to be held in Huntingdon, on Monday, the 19th day of April next, viz:

INNS OR TAVERNS.

James Chamberlain, Warriorsmark.
Samuel Steffey, Jackson township.
George Randolph, Saulsbug, Barree tp.
Valentine Crouse, Mill Creek, Brady tp.
Isaac Neff, Petersburg.
James Carmont, Manor Hill, Barree tp.
Henry Helfright, Petersburg.
Joseph Morrison, Broad Top City.
Samuel G. Simpson, West Mill Creek.
James Fleming, McAlevys Fort.
James S. Busket, Orbisonia Borough.
Martha McMurtrie, Green Tree, West tp.
James A. Bell, do
Andrew Morbus, Huntingdon.
Nathaniel Williams, do
Andrew Johnston, do
John S. Miller, do
P. McAteer, do
William B. Zeigler, do
William Templeton, Orbisonia.
John R. Hurd, Warm Springs.
John E. Seeds, Waterstreet.
R. F. Haslett, Spruce Creek.
A. Lewis, Mount Union.
John Megahan, Penn township.
Joseph S. Reed, Coalmont.

EATING HOUSES.

Rudolph Neff, Petersburg.
Henry Africa, Huntingdon.
George Thomas, do
Benj. F. Clark, Tod township.

GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

IMPORTANT TO TOBACCO CHEWERS!!

DR. GUSTAV LINNARD'S

Taste Restorative Troches, the Great Substitute for Tobacco.

It is a well known and incontrovertable fact that the use of Tobacco is the promoting cause of many of the most severe MENTAL AND PHYSICAL DISORDERS to which the race of man is subject, as careful analysis and long and painful experience have clearly proven that it contains certain narcotic and poisonous properties most dangerous in their effects, which by entering into the blood derange the functions and operations of the Heart, causing many to suppose that organ to be seriously deceased.

TOBACCO affects also the entire nervous system, manifesting itself—as all who have used the noxious weed will bear testimony—in Lassitude, Nervous Irritability, Water Brash, Dyspepsia, and many other disorders of a similar character.

THE TASTE RESTORATIVE TROCHES are designed to counteract these baneful influences, and have proved completely successful in a multitude of cases, and wherever used. Being harmless in themselves they exert a beneficial effect upon the entire system, restoring the taste which has become vitiated or destroyed by great indulgence, completely removing the irritation and accompanying tickling sensation of the Throat—which are always consequent upon abstaining from the use of Tobacco, and by giving a healthy tone to the Stomach, invigorate the whole system.

Persons who are irretrievably undermining their constitutions and shortening their lives, should use these Troches immediately and throw off the injurious and unpleasant habit of Tobacco Chewing.

These Troches or Lozenges are put up in a convenient and portable form at the low price of 50 Cents per Box.—A liberal discount to the Trade.

Prepared solely by the undersigned to whom all orders should be addressed.

JAMES E. BROWN, Druggist,
March 24, 1858—1y. Cor. 2d and Race Sts., Phila.

IN THE COURT of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county of August term, 1857. No. 66.—Libel for Divorce, Martha Bennett vs. Harvey Bennett.—A subpœna to August Term, and an alias subpœna to November Term, 1857, having both been returned that respondent could not be found in said county, and proof thereof having been made according to the Act of Assembly, in such case made and provided, you, the said Harvey Bennett, are hereby notified and required to be and appear before the said court, on the second Monday of April, A. D., 1858, to answer the complaint of the said Martha Bennet. GRAFFUS MILLER, Sheriff.
January 27, 1857.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of writs of vend. exp., to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on MONDAY, the 12th day of April, 1858, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:—

All defendant's interest in and to a tract of land, situate in Brady township, Huntingdon county, bounded on the north by lands of James Lane, on the south by Irvin, Green, & Co., east by G. Snack, containing 120 acres, 45 of which is cleared, with a two-story frame or plank house, a small log barn and two orchards thereon.

Also—A lot of ground in Shirleysburg, Shirley township, fronting 60 feet on Main street, and extending to back street 140 feet, with a two-story log, weather-boarded house 20 by 40 feet, a stable, and other outbuildings, adjoining Ephraim Doyle on the north, Wm. Harvey on the south, Main street on the east, and back street on the west, and numbered — in the plan of said town. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James Templeton.

Also—A lot of ground, No. 311, in Broad Top City, Tod township, Huntingden county, having thereon erected a two-story stone house 22 by 30 feet, fronting on Cherry street, and extending back 90 feet to a lot belonging to to the Broad Top Improvement Company, and it being a corner lot fronting on Chestnut street 90 feet. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of A. W. Sheeder.

Also—All defendant's interest in and to a lot of ground in the town of Coalmont, Tod township, No. 123 in plan of said town, fronting 50 feet on Schell street, extending back 150 feet to a 15 feet alley, and adjoins said alley on the west, and lot of Levi Evans on the east; said lot being unimproved. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Margaret Hamilton.

All defendant's interest in and to a tract of land, situate in Brady township, bounded on the north by lands of James Lane, on the south by Irvin, Green & Co., on the east by G. Snack, containing 120 acres, 45 of which are cleared, with a two-story frame or plank house, a small log barn and two orchards.

Also—100 acres of land, more or less, 25 acres of which is cleared, and has a two-story log house thereon erected, situate in Cromwell township, in said county, adjoining lands of William Jordon, on the north, Isett, Wigton & Co. on the south, T. T. Cromwell on the west. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Andrew Ripple.

Also—Two lots of ground in Shirleysburg, fronting on Main street 160 feet, and extending to back street 140 feet, having thereon erected a large 2½ story brick house, 48 feet front and extending back 33 feet with back building, also, a two-story frame office, and Nos. — in plan of said town, and adjoins lots of Mary S. Harrison on the south, and on the north by a street leading to Love's Valley.

Also—Also a lot of ground, being a corner lot, 60 feet front, extending back 140 feet to an alley or street, having thereon erected a large two-story brick store house with a frame ware-house attached. House is — by —, and in said borough.

Also—An Island of land, about 17 acres, more or less, in a good state of cultivation, in the township of Shirley, and adjoining land on the west of Isaac Shaner, and the Aughwick creek on the north east and west.

Also—About 25 acres of land, more or less, situate in Shirleysburg, and adjoining lands of D. Frakers' heirs on the south, Aughwick creek on the west, Bullet Lane and John Lutz on the north, and back street on the east, cleared and under fence.

Also—About 3 acres of land, more or less, situate in Shirley township, bounded on the north by John More, on the east by Peter Myers, and on the south by Peter Etnire, and on the west by Public Road leading to Germany Valley, having thereon erected a frame barn 35 by 46, with corn crib and wagon shed, and a young apple orchard.—Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James G. Lightner.

Also—All the defendant's right, title and interst in and to a tract of land, situate in Cromwell township, containing 130 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Samuel Booker on the south, and Asa Price and J. Painter on the west and east, formerly owned by Hezekiah Ricketts, having Melinda Forge and Furnace and other buildings thereon erected; 75 acres of which is cleared.

Also—A tract of land, situate in Cromwell township, Huntingdon county, surveyed in the name of Sarah Ashman, containing 166 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of defendant's on the east, D. N. Carothers and Dutton Lane on the west, about 15 acres cleared, and a small house and stable thereon erected. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Andrew and James Sheffler.

Also—The following described tract of land, situate in Union township, and 1 mile from the Juniata River, bounded on the south by lands of Jacob Hare, north by lands of John Hampson, and on the east by lands of Jacob Vandevander, containing about 40 acres, more or less, about 15 acres cleared, and having thereon erected a two-story log house. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas Borin.

Also—About 12 acres of land, more or less, in Franklin township, adjoining lands of David Henderson on the north, and David Stewart on the south, and others, having thereon erected a frame barn 36 by 25 feet, all cleared and no house. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Y. Hay.

Also—A lot of ground in Cassville, Huntingdon county, fronting on Main street, and extending back 165 feet to a back street, bounded on the north and south by lots of Aaron W. Evans, and having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house and back kitchen, and brick shop. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James Temple.

Also—All the defendant's right, title and interest of one-third of a tract of land, containing 438 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Henry Green on the north, John McClaine and Michael J. Martin, and others, near to Broad Top City, Tod township, Huntingdon county.

Also—All the defendant's right, title and interest in and to one-third of a tract of land, containing 439 acres, more or less, adjoining the Houck Coal Bank tract on the west, John McCanles and others in Tod township, Huntingdon county.

Also—All the defendant's right, title and interest in and to one half of a tract of land, of about 55 acres, more or less, situate in Tod township, Huntingdon county, adjoining lands of John McCanles and others, known as the Rhodes tract.

Also—The defendant's right, title and interest in and to one-third of a tract of land, containing 440 acres, more or less, warranted in the name of John McClane, situate on Ray's Hill, Tod township, Huntingdon county, adjoining improved lands of said McClaine on the east.

NOTE.—The following property will be sold at Mount Union, on Saturday, April 10, 1858, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Also—All the defendant's right, title and interest in and to all that piece, parcel, or lot of ground, situate in Shirley township, Huntingdon county, Penna., near the town of Mount Union, bounded on the east by lands of Nicholas Shaver, on the North by the river Juniata, on the west by a line running parallel with a stone fence in the fields of said defendant, and on the south by the Pennsylvania Canal, containing about 50 acres, more or less; all cleared and cultivated.

Also—A piece, parcel, or lot of land, situate in said township of Shirley, adjoining the above mentioned and described piece, and on the east side of said stone fence, bounded on the north by the Juniata river, on the west by lands late of Peter Haldeman, and on the south by the Pennsylvania canal, containing about 28 acres, be the same more or less, all cleared and cultivated.

Also—A lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in said township of Shirley, adjoining the the town of Mount Union on the east, the Pennsylvania canal on the north, lands late of Peter Haldeman on the west, and the Pennsylvania Railroad on the south, containing about 8 acres, be it more or less.

Also—A lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in said township of Shirley, bounded on the west by lands late of Peter Haldeman, on the south by lands of Thomas Pollock's heirs, and on the east by a straight line alone the west side of Lafayette street in the town of Mount Union to its intersection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, and on the north by the Pennsylvania Railroad, containing about 30 acres, be it more or less.

Also—A lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in said township of Shirley, lying east of a line running along the east side of Jefferson street in the town of Mount Union to lands Thomas Pollock's heirs, thence by lands of said Pollock's heirs on the south, lands of Peter Shaver on the east, and the town of Mount Union on the north, containing about 7 acres, be it more or less. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Dougherty.

Also—All the following lots as laid out and numbered upon the town plan of the town of Mount Union, situate in said Shirley township, as recorced in the Recorder's Office of said county of Huntingdon, viz: Numbers, 25, 26, 28, 27, 29, 30, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 75, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 108, 109, 112, 113, 114, 115, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, and 150.

NOTE.—On all sales exceeding five hundred dollars, ten per cent. of the amount of the bid will be required to be paid to the Sheriff immediately when the property is struck down, and on all sales under that sum, twenty per cent.; in both cases the balance on the day the deeds are acknowledged.

☞ The costs on all Writs staid by the plaintiff or their attorneys, must be paid before the writs will be staid.

☞ Sheriff's Sales will hereafter be made on Wednesday of the first week of Court, and deeds acknowledged on Wednesday of the second week.

GRAFFUS MILLER, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, March 17, 1858.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—The most valuable MANURE now in the market is MITCHELL & CROASDALE'S Improved Ammoniated BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME. It not only stimulates the growing crop, but permanently enriches the land. It is prepared entirely by ourselves under the direction of one of the first Chemists in the country, and is *warranted pure* and *uniform* in its composition. It only needs to be seen by the intelligent Farmer to convince him of its intrinsic

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

UNRIVALLED ATTRACTIONS!—

EMERSON'S MAGAZINE
AND PUTNAM'S MONTHLY,
TWO GREAT MAGAZINES IN ONE!!
NINETY THOUSAND COPIES THE FIRST MONTH!!!!
MAGNIFICENT PROGRAMME FOR 1858.
TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN SPLENDID WORKS OF ART.
FIVE-DOLLAR ENGRAVING TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER.
THE GREAT LIBRARY OFFER—AGENTS GETTING RICH!!!!

The union of Emerson's Magazine and Putnam's Monthly has given to the consolidated work a circulation second to but one similar publication in the country, and has secured for it a combination of literary and artistic talent probably unrivaled by any other Magazine in the world. During the first month, the sale in the trade and demand from subscribers exceeded 90,000 copies, and the numbers already issued of the consolidated work are universally conceded to have surpassed, in the richness of their literary contents, and the beauty and profuseness of their pictorial illustrations, any magazine ever before issued from the American press. Encouraged by these evidences of favor, the publishers have determined to commence the new volume in January with still additional attractions, and to offer such inducements to subscribers as cannot fail to place it, in circulation, at the head of American magazines. With this view they now announce the following splendid programme. They have purchased that superb and costly steel-plate engraving,

"THE LAST SUPPER,"

and will present it to every three-dollar subscriber for the year 1858. It was engraved at a cost of over $5,000, by the celebrated A. L. Dick, from the original of Raphael Morghen, after Leonardo Da Vinci, and is the largest steel-plate engraving ever executed in this country, being three times the size of the ordinary three-dollar engravings.

The first impressions of this engraving are held at ten dollars, and it was the intention of the artist that none of the engravings should ever be offered for a less sum than five dollars, being richly worth that amount. Thus every three-dollar subscriber will receive the Magazine one year —cheap at three dollars—and this splendid engraving, richly worth $5; thus getting for $3 the value of $8.

We shall commence striking off the engravings immediately, yet it can hardly be expected that impressions of so large a plate can be taken as fast as they will be called for by subscribers. We shall, therefore, furnish them in the order in which subscriptions are received. Those who desire to obtain their engravings early, and from the first impressions, should send in their subscriptions without delay. The engraving can be sent on rollers, by mail, or in any other manner, as subscribers shall order.

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN WORKS OF ART.

In addition to the superb engraving of "The Last Supper," which will be presented to every three-dollar subscriber for 1858, the publishers have completed arrangements for the distribution, on the 25th of December, 1858, of a series of splendid works of art, consisting of one hundred rich and rare Oil Paintings, valued at from $100 to $1,000 each. Also 2,000 magnificent Steel-Plate Engravings, worth from three to five dollars each, and 1,000 choice Holiday Books, worth from one to five dollars each, making, in all, over *three thousand gifts*, worth *twenty thousand dollars*.

Inclose $3 to the publishers and you will commence receiving the Magazine by return mail. You will also receive with the first copy a numbered subscription receipt entitling you to the engraving of

"THE LAST SUPPER,"

and a chance to draw one of these "three thousand prizes."

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD SUBSCRIBE FOR EMERSON'S MAGAZINE FOR 1858.

1st. Because its literary contents will, during the year, embrace contributions from over one hundred different writers and thinkers, numbering among them the most distinguished of American authors.

2d. Because its editorial departments, "Our Studio," "Our Window," and "Our Olio," will each be conducted by an able editor—and it will surpass, in the variety and richness of its editorial contents any other magazine.

3d. Because it will contain, during the year, nearly six hundred original pictorial illustrations from designs by the first American artists.

4th. Because for the sum of $3 you will receive this splendid monthly, more richly worth that sum than any other magazine, and the superb engraving of "The Last Supper," worth $5.

5th. Because you will be very likely to draw one of the three thousand prizes to be distributed on the 25th day of December, 1858—perhaps one that is worth $1,000.

Notwithstanding that these extraordinary inducements can hardly fail to accomplish *the object of the publishers* without further efforts, yet they have determined to continue through the year,

THE GREAT LIBRARY OFFER.

To any person who will get up a club of twenty-four subscribers, either at one or more post offices, we will present a splendid Library, consisting of over Forty Large Bound Volumes, embracing the most popular works in the market. The club may be formed at the club price, $2 a year, without the engraving, or at the full price, $3, with the Last Supper to each subscriber. List and description of the Library, and specimen copy of the Magazine, will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents. Over 200 Libraries, or 8,000 volumes, have already been distributed in accordance with this offer, and we should be glad of an opportunity to furnish a Library to every school teacher, or to some one of every post office in the country.

AGENTS GETTING RICH.

The success which our agents are meeting with is almost astonishing. *Among the many evidences of this fact, we* are permitted to publish the following:

GENTLEMEN: The following facts in relation to what your Agents are doing in this section, may be of use to some enterprising young man in want of employment.—The Rev. John E. Judson, of this place, has made, since last Christmas, over $4,000 in his agency. Mr. David M. Heath, of Ridgly, Mo., your general agent for Platt county, is making $8 per day on each sub-agent employed by him, and Messrs. Weimer & Evans, of Oregon, Mo., your agents for Holt county, are making from $8 to 25 per day, and your humble servant has made, since the 7th day of last January, over $1,700, besides paying for 300 acres of land out of the business worth over $1,000. You are at liberty to publish this statement, if you like, and to refer to any of the parties named. DANIEL GREGG, Carrolton, Mo.

With such inducements as we offer, anybody can obtain subscribers. We invite every gentleman out of employment, and every lady who desires a pleasant money-making occupation to apply at once for an agency. Applicants should inclose 25 cents for a specimen copy of the Magazine, which will always be forwarded with answer to application by return mail.

SPECIMEN ENGRAVING.

As we desire to place in the hands of every person who proposes to get up a club, and also of every agent, a copy of the engraving of "The Last Supper," as a specimen, each applicant inclosing us $3, will receive the engraving, post-paid, by return mail, also specimens of our publication and one of the numbered subscription receipts, entitling the holder to the Magazine one year and to a chance in the distribution. This offer is made only to those who desire to act as agents or to form clubs. Address

OAKSMITH & CO.,
Jan. 13, 1858. No. 371 Broadway, New York.

TO INVALIDS.—Dr. Hardman,

Analytical Physician.—Physician for Diseases of the Lungs, Throat and Heart—Formerly Physician to the

CINCINNATI MARINE HOSPITAL,

Also to *Invalids Retreat*, Author of "*Letters to Invalids*

IS COMING! See following Card.

APRIL APPOINTMENTS.

DR. HARDMAN, Physician for the disease of the Lungs, (formerly Physician to Cincinnati Marine Hospital,) will be in attendance at his rooms as follows:

Huntingdon, Jackson's Hotel, Monday, April		19.
Hollidaysburg, Exchange Hotel,	"	17.
Lewistown, National Hotel,	"	20.

Dr. Hardman treats Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Larryngitis and all diseases of the throat and lungs, by Medical Inhalation, lately used in the Bromton Hospital, London. The great point in the treatment of all human maladies, is to get at the disease in the direct manner.—All medicines are estimated by their action upon the organ requiring relief. This is the important fact upon which Inhalation is based. If the stomach is diseased we take medicine directly into the stomach. If the lungs are diseased, breathe or inhale medicated vapors directly into the lungs. Medicines are antidotes to disease and should be applied to the very seat of disease. Inhalation is the application of this principle to the treatment of the lungs, for it gives us direct access to those intricate air cells, and tubes which lie out of reach of every other means of administering medicines. The reason that Consumption, and other diseases of the lungs, have heretofore resisted all treatment has been because they have never been approached in a direct manner by medicine. They were intended to act upon the lungs, and yet were applied to the stomach. Their action was intended to be local, and yet, they were so administered that they should only act constitutionally, expending their immediate and principal action upon the unoffending stomach, whilst the foul ulcers within the lungs were unmolested. Inhalation brings the medicine in direct contact with the disease, without the disadvantage of any violent action. Its application is so simple, that it can be employed by the youngest infant or feeblest invalid. It does not derange the stomach, or interfere in the least degree with the strength, comfort, or business of the patient.

Other Diseases Treated.—In relation to the following diseases, either when complicated with lung affections or existing alone, I also invite consultation, I usually find them *promptly curable.*

Prolapsus and all other forms of Female Complaints, Irregularities and Weakness.

Palpitation and all other forms of Heart Disease, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, and all other diseases of stomach and bowels, &c.

All diseases of the eye and ear. Neuralgia, Epilepsy, and all forms of nervous disease.

S. D. HARDMAN, M. D.

☞No charge for consultation. [Mch. 16, 1858.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted on Books (or otherwise) of H. C. Walker, will take notice, that said accounts are left in the hands of George B. Young, Esq., Alexandria, who is authorized to receive and receipt for all monies paid during my absence.

D. HOUTZ,
Jan. 6, 1858. Assignee for Creditors of H. C. Walker.

WHALEBONE, Reed & Brass Hoops, and Reed Skirts, for sale at the Cheap Store of D. P. GWIN.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS, the largest stock ever brought to town, are selling very cheap at FISHER & McMURTRIE'S.

BRITISH REVIEWS, and BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO SUBCRIBE! PREMIUMS AND REDUCTIONS.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

1.
THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).
2.
THE EDINBURG REVIEW (Whig).
3.
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).
4.
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).
5.
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURG MAGAZINE (Tory).

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical,—but politics forms only one feature of their character.

As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivaled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.—The receipt of *advance sheets* from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS. (Regular Prices.)

For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

POSTAGE.—The Postage to any part of the United States will be but *Twenty-Four Cents* a year for "Blackwood," and but *Fourteen Cents* a year for each of the Reviews.

At the above prices the Periodicals will be furnished for 1858, and as a

PREMIUM TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

the Nos. of the same Periodicals for 1856, will be furnished complete, *without additional charge.*

Unlike the more ephemeral Magazines of the day, these Periodicals lose little by age. Hence, a full year of the Nos. (with no omissions) for 1856, may be regarded nearly as valuable as for 1858.

Subscribers wishing also the Nos. for 1857, will be supplied at the following EXTREMELY LOW RATES.

SPLENDID OFFERS FOR 1856, '57, and '58 TOGETHER.

For Blackwood's Magazine	$5 00
For any one Review	5 00
For any two Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood and one Review	8 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews	10 00
For three Reviews	10 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	13 00
For the four Reviews	12 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15 00

N.B.—The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is $31 per annum.

As we shall never again be likely to offer such inducements as those here presented,

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

☞Remittances must, in all cases, be made *direct to the Publishers*, for at these prices no commission can be allowed to agents. Address,

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
December 30, 1857. No. 54 Gold street, New York.

THE NEW YORK STEAM SAW-MILL AND MACHINE COMPANY,

CAPITAL, TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

This company has been organized with the above capital for the purpose of supplying the demand for the COMBINATION PORTABLE STEAM SAW-MILL, and other improved machinery.

They have purchased the entire machinery business heretofore carried on by J. M. Emerson & Co., also the Montgomery Works at Yonkers, on the Hudson, near this city, and with the experience and facilities combined in its organization are prepared to furnish machinery of all kinds at more liberal rates, than has ever been offered at any other establishment.

The Combination Saw-Mill was patented October, 1856, and is now generally acknowledged to be the cheapest, and most practical, and efficient lumber manufacturing machine in the world. A number of them are in successful operation in different sections of the country, Canada, Cuba, and South America, and wherever their merits have been tested they are being adopted by lumber manufacturers in preference to all other mills.

The following letter expresses the general opinion of those who are using the Combination Mill:

MESSRS. EMERSON & Co.—Gentlemen: I have tried the saw-mill purchased of you, and will say that it performs well, and more than meets my expectations. I am well pleased with its performance. I set it up on a small stream that afforded constant water about as thick as my little finger, which was much more than sufficient to supply the boiler. We are able to cut 3,000 feet of beautiful lumber in 12 hours, with something less than one cord of wood.—It is the very thing we have so much needed in our county for a long time. With a little trouble and expense, we are able to move it from five to ten miles per day, and set it up in the heart of the timber, which saves the great burden of hauling the logs a long distance to the mill.

Yours respectfully,
JESSE KERR, Jr.,
Louisville, Tennessee.

The company has purchased Lund's Patent Feed Arrangement, which is illustrated and described in the *Scientific American* for October 24. This adds greatly to the efficiency of the mill.

THE COMBINATION MILL,

with all the recent improvements, and steam power of 15 horses, is capable of sawing from 3,000 to 4,000 feet in 12 hours, and is sold for $1,650.

THE NEW YORK CIRCULAR SAW-MILL

Is manufactured only by this company. It is of superior contruction, and sold for 25 per cent. less than other mills of no greater capacity. A mill with 36 to 54-inch saw can be sold for $450 to $500, and with a 20-horse engine and boiler is sold for $2,200.

Steam Engines and Boilers; Engines of from 1 to 100 horse power: Locomotive, Tabular, Flue and Cylinder Boilers furnished at greatly reduced prices from former quotations.

Drawings, with plans and specifications for buildings and machinery, furnished gratis to our customers.

Competent mechanics are sent out to put up and set in operation our machinery, when required.

We also manufacture Shingle Machines, Planing Machines, Sugar-Mills, and Machinery in general.

Special attention paid to getting up Shafting and Pullies for manufactories, and all kinds of mill-wright work.

This company are selling in great numbers a Patent Conical Burr-Stone Mill, for flour, corn meal, and all kinds of feed, which is pronounced by experienced millers, both in this country and Europe, the best mill ever constructed. It will grind more grain in the same time, and with half the power, of any mill of the same price in the market.

We also furnish other styles of Grist-Mills, when required. J. M. EMERSON & CO., Agents,
Jan. 13, 1858. No. 371 Broadway, New York.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

☞ AT D. P. GWIN'S CHEAP STORE! ☜

DAVID P. GWIN has just returned from Philadelphia, with the largest and most beautiful assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

ever brought to Huntingdon, consisting of the most fashionable Dress Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen, such as

Black and Fancy Silks, All-Wool Delaines, different colors; Printed and Plain French Merino, Ombre striped Delaines, Barred and Fancy Delaines, Levella Cloth, Coburg Cloth, Mohair Debaize, Shepherds Plaid, Lluseys and Prints of every description.

Also,—a large lot of Dress Trimmings, Fringes, More Antique, Velvets, Buttons, Gims, Braids, &c. Bonnet Silks, Crapes, Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Veils, Laces, Belts, Belting Ribbon, Whalebone, Reed and Brass Skirt Hoops, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Silk Neck Ties, Zephyr, French Working Cotton, Cotton and Linen Floss, Tidy Yarn, Woolen Yarns, Wool Coats and Hoods, Comforts and Scarfs.

Also—Collars and Undersleeves, the best assortment in town. Jaconets, barred and plain; Mull and Swiss Muslins, Moreen and Hoop Skirts, Irish Linen, Linen Breasts, Shirts and Drawers, Linen Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, &c.

Also—Bay State, Waterloo, Wool Shawls, Single and Double Brocha Shawls, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, bleached and unbleached Muslins, sheeting and pillow-case Muslins, Nankeen, Ticken, Checks, Table Diaper, Crash, Flannels, Sack Flannels, Canton Flannels, Blankets, &c. Also, a large lot of silk and colored straw Bonnets of the latest styles, which will be sold cheaper than can be had in Huntingdon.

Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Gum Shoes.

Hardware, Queensware, Buckets, Tubs, Baskets, Churns, Butter Bowls, Brooms, Brushes, Carpets, Oil Cloths.

Fish & Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, and all goods usually kept in a country store.

My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully requested to call and examine my stock.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods at the Highest Market prices.

D. P. GWIN.
Huntingdon, October 7, 1857.

NOTICE—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that J. & W. Saxton, of the borough of Huntingdon, did, on the 9th day of July last, make and execute to the subscriber of said Borough, a deed of voluntary assignment, for the benefit of creditors.—Therefore, all persons holding claims against the said J. & W. Saxton, or either of them, will present them properly authenticated for settlement, and all indebted to said firm, or either of them, in any way, will make immediate payment to W. B. ZEIGLER.

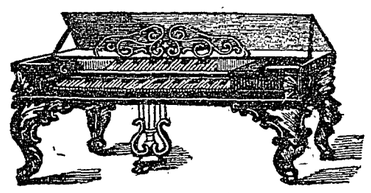
Huntingdon, August 19, 1857–tf.

CLOTHING!—A large stock on hand, at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. Call and examine goods and prices. (oct28.)

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (oct28)

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, Oct. 14, 1857. H. ROMAN.



PIANOS, MELODEONS & MUSIC.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!!

HORACE WATERS, 333 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE BEST BOSTON & NEW YORK PIANOS & MELODEONS.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF MUSIC MERCHANDISE IN THE UNITED STATES.

PIANOS from five different Manufactories, *of every variety of style*—from those in plain rosewood cases, for $200, to those of the most elegant finish, for $1000. No House in the Union can come in competition for the *number, variety and celebrity* of its instruments, *nor the extremely low prices at which they are sold.*

HORACE WATERS' MODERN IMPROVED PIANOS, with or without iron frames, have, in their NEW SCALE and IMPROVED ACTION, a *power* and *compass* of tone equalling the grand, with the *beauty* and *durability* of the square piano. The Press and first Music Masters have justly pronounced them equal if not *superior* to any other make.—*They are guaranteed to stand the action of every climate.*

HORACE WATERS' MELODEONS (tuned the equal temperament), *superior in each desirable quality*—can also furnish Melodeons of all other makers. Prices from $45 to $125; for two sets of reeds, 150; two banks of keys, $200; Organ pedal bass melodeons, $275 and $300.

MUSIC.—One of the *largest* and *best* catalogues of Music now published; *sold at greatly reduced prices.*—Music sent to wherever ordered, post-paid. Personal attention paid to all orders received by mail. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange for new. Catalogues sent by mail. Great inducements offered to agents to sell the above. A liberal discount to dealers, teachers, seminaries and clergymen.

Each Instrument guaranteed to give satisfaction, or purchase-money refunded. SECOND-HAND PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS constantly in store; prices from $30 to $140.

TESTIMONIALS FROM PROFESSORS AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"The Horace Waters' Pianos are known as among the very best. We are enabled to speak of these instruments with some degree of confidence, from personal knowledge of their excellent tone and durable quality."—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

Having inspected a lage number of the Horace Waters' Pianos we can speak of their merits, from personal knowledge, as being of the very best quality."—*Christain Intelligencer.*

Nothing at the State Fair displayed greater excellence in any department than the Piano-Forte manufactured by Horace Waters, of this city.—*Churchman.*

The following is taken from the "Christian Inquirer": "The finest among the many pianos at the Crystal Palace are those placed there by Horace Waters, whose instruments are always popular.

The following we take from the "Christian Advocate" (Memphis, Tenn.) "The Horace Waters' *Pianos* are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material. From all we can learn of this establishment—said to be the largest in the United States—we have no doubt that buyers can do as well, perhaps better, at this than at any other house in the Union."

"Mr. Waters has been long established and is favorably known. We speak from experience when we assure our readers that his prices are below those usually charged for articles in his line."—*Jacksonian, N. J.*

"Your instruments are a sensible improvement upon American Pianos, and an honor to the skilful manufacturer. There is no doubt but they will be appreciated by the public and all admirers of true merit.—*Oscar Comettant.*

The treble is clear, pure, powerful, and very melodious, the base is deep, rolling, and sonorous: the middlepart is rich, and sympathetic, and possessing the power of singing, *i. e.*, emitting the sound of each tone, in a degree but rarely achieved."—*Henry C. Watson.*

For power of tone, depth of brass, and brilliancy of treble, together with accuracy of touch, they are equal to any make I am acquainted with, and I cordially recommend them to those wishing to purchase.—*V. C. Taylor.*

"Our friends will find at Mr. Waters' store the very best assortment of music and of pianos to be found in the United States, and we urge our southern and western friends to give him a call whenever they go to New York."—*Graham's Magazine.*

"We consider them worthy of special attention, from the resonant and exceedingly musical tone which Mr. Waters has succeeded in attaining."—*N. Y. Musical World and Times.*

"There is one which, for beauty of finish and richness and brilliancy of tone, equals, if it does not excel, anything of the kind we have even seen. It is from the establishment of Horace Waters. Being constructed of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material, and upon improved principles, it is capable of resisting the action of the climate, and of standing a long time in tune.—*Savannah Republican*, Savannah, Ga."

Waters' pianos and melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

C. L. Sholes, editor of the Kenocha "Tribune and Telegraph" says, "The piano was received in good order, and is pronounced an excellent instrument by good judges, the tone of it is particularly commended, as is indeed its external workmanship and finish, compared with its cost."

Speaking of the Horace Waters' Pianos and Melodeons at the Crystal Palace the "New York Disptach" says:—"A number of these pianos and pedal bass organ melodeons, from their great power, and fullness and richness of tone, attract the very general attention and commendation of visitors. Waters' "New Scale" is recognized by artists as not only a *sensible* but *important* improvement in pianos."

The "New York Express" says: "The Horace Waters' Pianos are pronounced by musical amateurs as a decidedly superior article in *all* the requisites of this instrument, and it is fast superseding those of other manufacturers."

The "New York Evening Post" says: "The Horace Waters' Pianos are *excellent* as well as *cheap;* but he has those of other makers, as well as second-hand ones, capitally adapted to limited means."

Says the "Knoxville (Tenn.) Standard:" "Mr. Waters has *long experience* in the business, and has gained a *reputation unsurpassed* for selling the best instruments in the country."

The "Sunny South" reaches us with the following:—"This gentleman is one of the most extensive music-dealers in the Union. His pianos and melodeons have obtained great celebrity for their *excellent tone and durable quality.*"

Says the "Valley City Advocate:" "We have taken a look at a piano which has just arrived from the celebrated establishment of Horace Waters, and must say that for tone and beauty of finish, it surpasses any we ever saw for the price."

Horace Waters' Piano-Fortes are of full, rich, and even tone, and powerful.—*New York Musical Review.*

"They are fully equal to any of the kind I have seen in the United States, and far superior to those of a similar make I saw in England."—*Geo. Washbourne Morgan.*

"I take great pleasure in announcing them instruments of a superior quality, both in tone and touch."—*August Gockel.*

We don't know that we ever saw better pianos—pianos better made, of finer tone and of greater power—than we met with yesterday at the fair in the Crystal Palace. The finest among them are those placed there by Horace Waters, whose pianos are always popular."—*Times and Messenger.*

"The Horace Waters' Pianos now on exhibition at the Fair, have attracted a surprising degree of attention; they are unrivalled by any other instrument, in *perfect quality of tone and power.*"—*Courier.*

"The Horace Waters' Pianos are among the most celebrated and improved makes of the day. For power, brilliancy and richness of tone, elasticity of touch, and beauty of finish, they will not suffer in comparison with those of any other manufacturer."—*Thomas Baker.*

The "State Register" contains the following: "For beauty of finish, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, they undoubtedly *surpass* anything of the kind ever brought before the public. They equal in *tone* the *grand piano;* and being constructed of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material, they are capable of resisting the action of any climate."

Says the "Evening Mirror": They (the Horace Waters' Pianos) are very superior instruments and the maker may confidently challenge comparison with any other manufacturer in the country, as regards their outward elegance, and quality of tone and power."

☞P. BRUNKER is agent for the sale of these Pianos, for Huntingdon county. He will attend to the unpacking and putting up of them, and keeping them in tune, for a year, free of charge. He will also see that every purchaser is satisfied. They will be sold as low as any other Pianos in the United States. Sept. 9, 1857.

CLOAKS, TALMAS, RIGOLETTES, Victorines and Head Dresses are sold at prices, which defy competition, by FISHER & McMURTRIE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

SILK BONNETS, latest styles, in great variety, and very cheap, at the mammoth store of D. P. GWIN.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! Keep yourself warm. Call at M. CUTMAN & CO'S Cheap Clothing Store, in Long's new building, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. A good stock always on hand. (oc28.)

GROCERIES, &c., &c.—Call at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices. (oct28.)

BOOTS & SHOES.—Old and young can be fitted at BENJ. JACOBS' store in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. (oct28.)

BLANKETS, PLAIDS, LINSEYS, Flannels, at all prices, at the mammoth store of FISHER & McMURTRIE.

TEAS, TEAS—of excellent qualities, and the cheapest in town, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S

BROCHA and Wool Shawls, Fine and Cheap, at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

BUCKSKIN GLOVES & Mitts cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebrand's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel. Aug. 28, '55.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

R. ALLISON MILLER, DENTIST, Huntingdon, Pa. June 24, 1857.

DR. T. A. LYON, Dentist, SHADE GAP, Huntingdon county, Pa. November 11, 1857.

WM. COLON, Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

McGILL & CROSS, Founders, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

MOSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

FISHER & McMURTRIE, Dealrrs in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, etc.

LONG & DECKER, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Flour, &c.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

JAS. A. BROWN and CO., Dealers in all kinds of Hardware.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

ANDREW MOEBUS, Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA Practical Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street.

JOHN FRISCH, Watchmaker and Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., Huntingdon.

R. HARE POWEL, Miner, and Dealer in Broad Top Coal. 56 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

ANDREW PATRICK, Miner & Dealer in Broad Top Semi-Bituminous Coal; Coalmont, Huntingdon county, Pa.

OWEN & LAMBERT, Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Pa. [Feb. 17, 1858.

G. KRIEGER & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Penna. [Feb. 17, 1858.

BENJ. JACOBS has just returned from the city with a very large and full assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

comprising a very extensive assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

His stock of CLOTHING for men and boys is complete, —every article of wear will be found to be good and cheap. Full suits sold at greatly reduced prices—panic prices—which will be very low.

His entire stock of Goods will compare with any other in town, and the public will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

As I am determined to sell my goods, bargains may be expected, so all will do well to call.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

BENJ. JACOBS,
Huntingdon, Oct. 7, 1857. Cheap Corner.

STAUFFER & HARLEY. CHEAP WATCHES AND JEWELRY. Wholesale & Retail, at the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store," No. 148 (Old No. 96) North SECOND St., Corner of Quarry, Philadelphia.

Gold Lever Watches, full Jewelled, 18 caret cases	$28 00
Gold Lepine, 18 caret,	24 00
Silver Lever, full jewelled,	12 00
Silver Lepine, jewels,	9 00
Superior Quarriers,	7 00
Gold Spectacles,	7 00
Fine Silver do.,	1 50
Gold Bracelets,	3 00
Ladies' Gold Pencils,	1 00
Silver Tea Spoons, set,	5 00
Gold Pens, with Pencil and Silver holder,	1 00

Gold Finger Rings 37½ cts to $80; Watch Glasses, plain 12½ cts., patent 18¾; Lunet 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for.

STAUFFER & HARLEY.

☞On hand some Gold and Silver Levers and Lepines still lower than the above prices.

Philadelphia, Oct. 14, 1857-1y.

IRON! IRON!—The subscribers have on hand a large assortment of excellent Iron which they will sell at cost for cash, LOWER than it can be had elsewhere in the county, with a view of obtaining a fresh stock on commission.

Our stock of Bar and Round Iron is complete. Also English buggy iron, oval, half round, &c.

Huntingdon, Oct. 21, 1857. JAS. A. BROWN, & CO.

IMPROVED PATENT ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT—A CHEAP, DURABLE AND PERFECTLY WATERPROOF ROOFING—PRICE, THREE CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT.

WM. LEWIS, *Huntingdon, Agent for Huntingdon county.*

This improved PATENT FELT makes a CHEAP, DURABLE and PERFECTLY WATERPROOF ROOFING, for CHURCHES, CHAPELS, PUBLIC HALLS, RAILROAD STATIONS, HOUSES, COTTAGES, VERANDAHS, FARM BUILDINGS, CATTLE and SHEEP SHEDS, and every other description of BUILDINGS, in lieu of Tin, Zinc, Shingles, Tiles, Thatch, &c.

It costs only a fraction of a Tin or Shingle Roof and is more durable, as it neither CORRODES, CRACKS nor LEAKS.

It is made of the strongest and most durable materials, and saturated with the best of Asphalte.

It is made up in Rolls, 25 yards long, 32 inches wide, and can be easily applied by any unpracticed person, with a few tacks.

It is invaluable for LINING the WALLS of WOODEN HOUSES, GRANARIES, BARNS, &c., as rats or other vermin and insects will not touch it.

IT IS IMPERVIOUS TO WET, and being a NON-CONDUCTOR, counteracts the heat of SUMMER and the cold of WINTER, equalizing the temperature within every building where it is used.

To the Agriculturist, it makes a CHEAP and EFFECTUAL ROOFING, for FARM BUILDINGS and SHEDS; a COVERING for CORN and HAY RICKS, also a DEFENCE for Sheep during snow, and in the Yard as a loose covering for Turnips and other Fodder in Winter—the use of this FELT proves a great annual saving to the Farmer.

It is suitable to every climate.

It is light and portable, being in Rolls, and not liable to damage in transportation.

When used UNDER TIN or other ROOFING, it forms a smooth body for the metal to lie tightly on, whereby the Tin wears much longer, not corroding beneath; at the same time DEADENING SOUND. Also being a NON-CONDUCTOR, it keeps the UPPER ROOMS COOL in Summer, and being WATERPROOF, prevents the Roof from LEAKING.

August 19, 1857.

BANK NOTES AT PAR! AT THE HARDWARE DEPOT!

The subscribers have again returned from the East, with an enlarged stock of

Hardware,	Mechanics' Tools,
Cutlery,	Hollow-ware,
Paints,	Saddlery,
Oils,	Coach trimmings, &c. &c.

With an endless variety of modern inventions and improvements.

Having purchased our goods at wholesale chiefly from manufacturers, we are enabled to sell wholesale and retail —extremely low.

☞Bank Notes taken at par for goods.

☞All orders receive prompt attention.

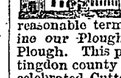
JAS. A. BROWN & CO.
Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1857.

NEW CLOTHING! H. ROMAN, Opposite the "Franklin House," Huntingdon, Pa. Has just opened a very extensive stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING of the very latest fashion and of the best materials.

The same quality of Clothing cannot be bought at any other store cheaper if as cheap.

Call and examine for yourselves. H. ROMAN.
Huntingdon, October 7, 1857.

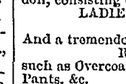
THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!



—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Huntingdon, *April 30, 1856.*

BOOKS! BOOKS! 40,000 Volumes of new and popular Books, embracing every variety usually kept in a Philadelphia Book Store, and many of them at half the Publisher's retail prices, the subscriber now offers to the public.



All School Books used in the county can be had in any quantities at retail and wholesale rates.

Foolscap, Letter, and Wrapping paper, wholesale, or by the ream.

100 Superior Gold Pens with Silver and Gold cases, from $1 upwards.

Also Pocket and Pen Knives of Rogers' and others' best manufacture.

100 Splendid Port Monniaes